هكذا من الأصل

LIBRARY - THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Overcast. Temp. 10-5 (50-43). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 10-6 (50-43). LONDON: Clear. Temp. 13-5 (55-41). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 12-5 (55-41). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Fair. Temp. 19-11 (66-52). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 31-10 (79-50). Yesterday's temp. 21-8 (70-46).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£L.25
Belgium	30 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	30 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.50 D.Kr	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	15 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.50 F	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Spain	30 Ptas.
Greece	15 Drs.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs 6	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£8
Italy	800 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	60.35
Israel	I.£ 3.50	Yugoslavia	9 D.

No. 28,858 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1975 Established 1887



The New York Times.

Abdalla Yaccoub Bishara of Kuwait (left) and Iqbal Akhund of Pakistan.

Smaller UN Nations Speak Softly But Some Carry a Very Big Stick

By Paul Hofmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. Nov. 4 (NYT).—If the boyish-looking Arab were seen sipping his mint drink anywhere except in the delegates' lounge here, he might hardly be noticed, yet he prominently helped gather support for the draft resolution that would define Zionism as a form of racism.

He is Abdalla Yaccoub Bishara, chief delegate of Kuwait—which has a population of about 1 million—at the UN. He also belongs to the small group of movers and shakers, power brokers and king-makers, whose influence in the world organization by far exceeds the relative importance of the countries they represent.

Their role is mainly behind the scenes rather than on the rostrum in the General Assembly Hall; anyone who wants to grasp the inner workings of the UN must watch what they are doing.

The Kuwait representative, a handful of influential delegates from other parts of the world and a few high UN officials—the names of some may mean little to the public—are players in an unending diplomatic poker game here.

How does one qualify for such backroom games and how does one get the trump cards?

"The ambassadors of the United States, the Soviet Union and China will always be powerful in the United Nations, whoever they are and whatever they do," a diplomat from a small country observed. "But some delegates representing minor nations manage to act as catalysts and gray eminences."

The chief delegate of Austria, Peter Jankowitsch, who himself gets around quite a bit, characterized the typical UN power broker in this way: "Much depends on personality. A certain disposition for establishing contacts is indispensable. He must also have other gifts and skills that are to define—a flair for detecting moods and trends, for example."

It helps also if a delegate, perhaps through his prestige in a regional grouping, is able to deliver a bundle of votes on an important issue. Vote-trading, logrolling, and smoke-filled-room deals go on in the UN all the time, just as they do in legislative bodies around the world.

France's representative, Louis de Guiringaud, who is on good terms with the French-speaking African countries and many other delegations, during the last few months has discreetly helped lay the groundwork for the forthcoming producer-consumer conference in Paris on energy and raw materials.

The Scandinavian diplomats have considerable influence because they are often in a position to negotiate the votes of their five-country group, which has excellent Third World connections. Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden stuck together on the Zionism issue, voting against the draft resolution in the General Assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee. Their stand encouraged some African countries to rebel against Arab attempts to provide political leadership for their regional group.

The attitude of the five Nordic countries also influenced that of the others of the so-called Little Nine—the five Nordic states plus Austria, Canada, Australia and New Zealand—on the Zionism question, as it has done on previous occasions.

The greatest potential for "dealing" is in the Third World group, which includes more than two-thirds of the 143 member states and represents the biggest pool of votes in the UN. Its factional leaders are being courted by the superpowers.

Recently, the United States has been wooing the delegates of the Third World in view of a touch-and-go vote on a resolution concerning the future statute of U.S. troops in South Korea.

The Kuwait ambassador is not the only Arab power broker here. There are also Abdellatif Rahal, the scholarly chief delegate of Algeria, who is consult-

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

THE FORD CABINET SHAKE-UP

Realignment Throws Open '76 Prospects

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (WP).—With a suddenness that shocked the political community, President Ford has made a series of moves that change the basic power relationships in his administration and force a recalculation of the race for the presidency.

The first assessment of most politicians was that Mr. Ford has done little to improve the odds on his own nomination and election, but the President said at a news conference last night that he was "very happy" about the prospects for both the administration and his election campaign.

In the immediate after-shock of the surprise announcements, these were the dominant impressions voiced by politicians in both parties, members of Congress and White House officials:

• The removal of Vice-President Rockefeller from the 1976 ticket does not significantly ease conservative Republican opposition to Mr. Ford's own nomination. And the firing of Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger, the strongest critic of détente inside the administration, may give prospective challenger Ronald Reagan a new talking point for the primary campaign.

• Already restive Republican progressives, unhappy at the isolation of their long-time leader, Mr. Rockefeller, from the administration, now are looking more seriously at their political alternatives. The chances of a progressive Republican running for president, either in the primaries or as the head of what Maryland Sen. Charles Mathias calls "the third party of the center," were significantly increased by yesterday's events.

• At the very least, there will now be a widespread scramble for position as a possible vice-presidential running mate for Mr. Ford, with some of the entrants keeping an eye on the possibility of gaining the top job, should Mr. Ford later remove himself from the race or be beaten in the primaries.

The President professed last night to be "not worried about any competition" for either the nomination or the election and quashed reports that Mr. Rockefeller might oppose him. He said

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

Senators Expected to Confirm Nominees

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (IHT).—Nominees in President Ford's top-level shake-up appear headed for smooth Senate confirmation.

The President announced last night that he would nominate Donald Rumsfeld as secretary of defense, Elliot Richardson as secretary of commerce and George Bush as director of the Central Intelligence Agency. All three need Senate concurrence.

Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, who was named head of the National Security Council, does not need Senate confirmation. Gen. Scowcroft is a long-time NSC aide to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who has held the top NSC post since 1969.

Senate backers of the policies of outgoing Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger said that they want to know if Mr. Rumsfeld would carry on the fight against defense spending cuts and arms concessions to the Soviet Union.

"It has been suggested that the hardliners in defense are all gone," said Sen. James McClure, R-Idaho. "If that's what it means, I would be very much distressed."

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., saw the appointment of Mr. Richardson as a purely political maneuver. Sen. Humphrey said that Mr. Ford is bringing Mr. Richardson back from London, where he has been U.S. ambassador, to make sure he is available for the GOP vice-presidential nomination. Mr. Richardson will replace Rogers Morton, who resigned.

"Richardson is the ringer here," Sen. Humphrey said. He added that Mr. Ford is trying to give Mr. Richardson "a domestic base. You can't run for vice-president from the embassy in London."

The nomination of Mr. Richardson was the only element of the Cabinet shuffle that had not come to light earlier.

Mr. Richardson had told friends recently that he was unhappy in the diplomatic post because he had expected to serve as a "super-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

Signal Seen On Détente, A-Arms Pact

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (NYT).—Although President Ford treated the subject of détente cautiously last night, the dramatic personnel shifts he announced appeared to signal a strengthened determination to reach a new strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union. Without this accord, the policy of détente would be in serious jeopardy.

In his news conference, Mr. Ford mixed a desire for improved relations with the Russians and renewed pledges for a strong national defense. He said that while he wanted a new arms accord, he was not negotiating with Moscow under any "time pressure."

The dismissal of Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger seemed a victory of sorts for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's efforts to seek accommodation with the Russians in the nuclear arms area. But an unintended consequence of the upheaval may be to give additional arguments to the conservative critics of détente, who have been unhappy for some time with Mr. Kissinger.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., a leading "anti-détentist" in Washington, bitterly assailed Mr. Schlesinger's removal as a virtual capitulation to the Russians since Mr. Schlesinger was the best-known administration skeptic about détente. Sen. Jackson's voice was not alone.

Encouraging Sign

On the other hand, some advocates of arms control who have been unhappy with the tough negotiating demands of the Pentagon and Mr. Schlesinger tended to see his replacement as an encouraging sign for an accord with Moscow on limiting offensive strategic weapons.

Insiders insisted that Mr. Schlesinger's dismissal was not due to differences over détente alone and that it would be wrong to attach such a policy motivation to it. As so often happens, however, the perception may be as important as the reality.

If the Kremlin views the dismissal as a forerunner of new concessions on arms control, it may adopt a harder line, waiting for the United States to soften its position.

Likewise, if the Chinese discern a weakening of U.S. resolve

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)



United Press International.

President Ford arriving at podium in White House to begin his news conference.

Rumsfeld Regarded as Major Single Winner

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (WP).—White House Chief of Staff Donald Rumsfeld, considered the master maneuverer of the Ford administration, was widely credited yesterday as being the silent architect of the President's Cabinet shake-up.

The soft-spoken, hard-driving former Illinois congressman emerged as the big winner from the battle for power in the Ford administration.

Not only did Mr. Rumsfeld wind up with an important Cabinet post and equal access with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to President Ford, he also left in the White House as chief of staff his deputy, Richard Cheney, who is considered highly capable and totally loyal to Mr. Rumsfeld.

Personal Contacts

While Mr. Kissinger still retains enormous power and prestige within the inner councils of the administration, it was clearly Mr. Rumsfeld who gained power and Mr. Kissinger who lost.

Mr. Rumsfeld left no fingerprints on any of his internal recommendations that helped produce the shake-up within the White House.

He was not even around on Sunday when Mr. Ford fired Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger and CIA Director William Colby. Instead, Mr. Rumsfeld took a rare day off and went to a football game.

The official White House position, stated by Mr. Rumsfeld and others, is that Mr. Ford had initiated the changes and that he desired to put his own stamp on the foreign policies of his administration after 14 months in office.

Privately, however, many ad-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

Spanish Troops Deploy to Stop It

March Into Sahara Set Tomorrow

AGADIR, Morocco, Nov. 4 (AP).—Moroccan Information Minister Ahmed Taieba Benhima said today that the march of conquest into the Spanish Sahara will get under way by Thursday as scheduled.

The march is not negotiable and will not be negotiated, Mr. Benhima told a news conference hours after Premier Ahmed Osman returned from an apparently fruitless effort in Madrid to persuade Spanish leaders to give free passage to the marchers.

Mr. Benhima announced that King Hassan would make a nationwide radio and television address on the Sahara dispute from his Agadir palace tomorrow evening.

The Information Ministry had announced earlier that the King would speak from Tan Tan, a desert outpost only 160 miles from the Spanish Sahara border. Asked why the King had changed his mind about moving his command post forward to Tan Tan, Mr. Benhima said the earlier announcement was based on a misunderstanding among some of his subordinates.

Mr. Benhima said the march would continue all the way into El Aiun, the Spanish Sahara capital, 50 miles south of the border, although not all the 350,000 volunteers would enter the city.

El Aiun only has 18,000 inhabitants and cannot possibly receive all the marchers, Mr. Benhima declared. He said they would enter El Aiun because it symbolizes sovereign control of the whole Spanish Sahara. The number of marchers that will enter the city depends on physical considerations, not on political considerations, he declared.

Mr. Benhima said King Hassan received André Lewin, a special envoy of United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who is on a second tour of the countries involved in the Sahara dispute.

Mr. Lewin brought the King Mr. Waldheim's plan for a temporary UN administration of the territory, Mr. Benhima said. He declined to elaborate, but another source said Mr. Waldheim proposed a tripartite administration composed of equal numbers of Moroccan, Mauritanian and Saharan officials during a six-month cooling-off period.

Before returning to Morocco, Mr. Osman denied reports of outbreaks of contagious disease among the 350,000 marchers gathered for what the Moroccans have called a pilgrimage into the Spanish Sahara.

He said that everything was well organized, including medical teams.

Spanish Troops Deployed

EL AIUN, Spanish Sahara, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—All troops in the Spanish Sahara have been deployed on the northern frontier to meet by force if necessary Morocco's planned march into the colony, a military spokesman announced here today.

He said that the march, which King Hassan II of Morocco has said he will lead to claim sovereignty over the territory, could be imminent. Morocco has said it would start between today and Thursday.

The troops left in trucks last night for the frontier. Tension rose in this city as jet planes flew overhead on reconnaissance flights.

In Madrid, unofficial estimates put the strength of Spanish forces in the colony at about 25,000 men.

An official announcement, broadcast every half-hour over the government-owned Radio Sahara, said, "The march is condemned to failure."

Informed sources said that military policy has been to create a buffer zone from the northern frontier stretching 30 kilometers back to the desert town of Daora, 40 kilometers from El Aiun.

Franco Rallies After Stomach Operation

MADRID, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco rallied today, awakening after a stomach operation to talk to his wife.

An afternoon medical bulletin said Gen. Franco's condition had evolved from "very grave" to "grave" on the 18th day of his illness. It said, "The post-operative course is developing without incidents. The vital functions—pulse, respiration and temperature—are normal."

Aides at El Pardo Palace said Gen. Franco, 82, regained consciousness in the morning after emergency surgery and talked with his wife, Carmen, who had asked the surgeon what the chances of survival were.

—"No more than one in 100," replied Dr. Manuel Hidalgo Huerta, the stomach specialist who performed the three-hour operation and pumped nearly two gallons of blood into Gen. Franco to prevent him from bleeding to death internally.

The doctor stemmed hemorrhaging from a ruptured artery, sewed up a bleeding ulcer and patched together two holes in the walls of Gen. Franco's stomach.

Greek Freighter In Israel After Transit of Suez

EILAT, Israel, Nov. 4 (UPI).—The Greek freighter Olympos arrived here today with a load of cement, the first cargo to reach Israel through the Suez Canal since 1959.

Israeli Transport Minister Gad Yaacobi said that a second cargo would go through the canal within a week.

Passage of the 8,500 tons of cement from the Romanian port of Constanza was made possible by an agreement signed between Israel and Egypt Sept. 4.

The agreement calls for free passage of non-strategic material to and from Israel on ships not flying the Israeli flag.

The captain of the Olympos said that Egyptian authorities made only a brief check of the cargo before allowing the ship through the canal.

The ship encountered no difficulties as it joined 19 other vessels for the 14 1/2-hour voyage down the 102-mile canal to the Gulf of Suez.

Karami Is Optimistic

Beirut Begins to Stir Again In Wake of 12th Cease-Fire

By Jonathan C. Randal

BEIRUT, Nov. 4 (WP).—Beirut gingerly began to stir again today, but not even the sight of stepped-up gendarmerie armored patrols through city streets being cleaned of putrifying garbage was enough to elicit much enthusiasm.

During this 12th cease-fire in seven months of off-again-on-again civil war, most Beirutis remained convinced that the shooting would recommence once the rival gunmen had rested and been paid and resupplied.

Premier Rashid Karami urged banks and businesses to reopen tomorrow. Emerging from a meeting with a committee charged with keeping the peace, Mr. Karami cited "evidence" that gunmen had withdrawn from the streets taking with them mortars, rocket launchers and other weapons.

The daily casualty toll by nightfall was the smallest in weeks—two killed and 10 wounded, mostly the work of snipers.

In the Premier's phrasing, "work has started" to remove roadblocks, barricades and other strongpoints used by rival Moslem leftists and Christian rightist gunmen. Informed sources reported that "only" 31 barricades remained, but that they were the most important ones.

Gunmen Leave

The government also is "working to end" snipings and kidnappings, a favorite activity when the level of fighting dies down enough to entice the more imprudent to leave their homes.

The most important development was the disappearance overnight of rightist Christian Phalange gunmen from the Hotel St. Georges and Phoenicia Intercontinental, luxury hotels overlooking the Mediterranean. It was unclear whether their colleagues had abandoned the badly battered Holiday Inn.

Further progress toward overall military disengagement—which Mr. Karami hopes to parlay into the first step toward peace—was recorded with the reopening of the two major coastal roads linking Beirut with its hinterland to the north and south. The roads had been blocked to choke off supplies earmarked for the rival camps in Beirut.

Fire Exchanged

TEL AVIV, Nov. 4 (UPI).—An Israeli Army unit patrolling the northern frontier exchanged gunfire briefly with Arab guerrillas in southern Lebanon today, the military command said, in the first such encounter in the region in five weeks.

No Israeli casualties were reported in the incident.

Talks in London Begin on Curbs On Atom Exports

LONDON, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Talks between seven countries with advanced nuclear technology opened here today in another effort to halt the spread of the capacity to manufacture nuclear weapons.

The countries represented by senior officials at the talks—expected to last a few days—are the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, Canada, West Germany and Japan, an authoritative British source said.

The previous three rounds were also held in London, in secrecy, earlier this year.

The prime object of the technical discussions is to agree on additional safeguards and controls for the export of nuclear fuel and fuel-reprocessin, technology, of which the seven nations are the principal suppliers.

Linked by Corridor

Sadat Sees West Bank, Gaza As Areas for Palestine State

By Marilyn Berger

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 4 (WP).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said today that he would urge the Palestine Liberation Organization to accept a Palestinian state on the West Bank and in Gaza in the context of a guaranteed settlement in the Middle East.

In an interview at his retreat here Mr. Sadat said that the two pieces of territory in areas now held by Israel would have to be linked by a corridor. He added that only if the moderate Palestinians are given an opportunity to have a stake in these areas would peace in the region be possible.

Israel has opposed the creation of another Arab state on its borders and has said that the Palestinian problem must be solved within the context of the states that already exist.

The PLO has said it would accept a West Bank-Gaza state as a "starting point," which, in the words of Yassir Arafat, would lead toward the fulfillment of his dream of a democratic secular state in all of Palestine. Mr. Sadat has apparently supported that position.

But the Egyptian leader, during the interview, said that the creation of such a Palestinian state and the withdrawal of Israel from territories taken in 1967 would make it possible to conclude a peace agreement. "We can have peace, real peace," he said, "end the state of belligerency officially and have guarantees. A peace agreement, I think this is quite sufficient to achieve peace."

Sees PLO Extremism

He also suggested that the PLO demand for a "democratic, secular state" in all of Palestine was an extremist demand.

On the question of his support for the PLO position in Israel, President Sadat said:

"I shall always back any proposal they ask for. But we should not take... the extremism that appears in some segments of the PLO as the idea of all the Palestinians because we also have moderates. I believe that if we give the moderates the opportunity in a dialogue between the United States and them and then after that in Geneva, I'm sure the whole problem will be very easy and the frustration that we see now comes to an end."

Mr. Sadat said, "I think the moderate elements in the PLO will agree" to having a state on the West Bank and Gaza. Asked if he would urge the PLO to accept such an arrangement, he said: "Yes, if it comes to a real-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

British Food Guide Roasts 'Scandalous' Tourists' Fare

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP).—Nauseating food, filthy premises and staff who could not care less set a "scandalous" standard at most of London's restaurants, a noted food writer said today.

Cafeterias at the Tower of London, the National Gallery and the Science Museum were particularly appalling, said Egon Ronay, whose 1976 Guide to British Restaurants and Hotels will be published Monday.

Mr. Ronay's inspectors visited 22 of London's museums, parks, galleries and railroad stations in preparation for the book and found restaurant facilities at 14 of them "scandalous."

Soft drinks were almost never chilled even on the hottest days, the contents of sandwiches were reduced to a "sweating, wilting mess" by plastic wrappers, and floors were often dirty and covered by litter, Mr. Ronay said.

At the Tower of London restaurant, he found "the oxtail soup was shocking, chicken was revolting."

There was "nauseating sour filling" in meat pies at the National Gallery cafeteria, "coffee of suitable strength for babies and tea like beige-colored war water [ersatz tea]."

The Science Museum's cafeteria was "as bad as anything you can experience in British catering—visible filth, crockery and cutlery with dirt or grease on them, uneatable apple pie, revolting bits of corned beef covered in clinging slime."

The doughnuts were "impenetrable" at Victoria Coach Station, and the sausage-filled roll "so unpalatable we had to spit it out," Mr. Ronay said.

There was no management or supervision at most cafeterias "and counter hands—some non-English speaking, others dirty and the majority who could not care less—were left to do as they please," he wrote.

The criticism caught most caterers by surprise. Richard Tyson, head of the Tower of London caterers, said he has had few complaints from the public.

A spokesman at Victoria Coach Station said, "We try to keep the standard up. Our cafeteria was completely modernized three years ago."

However, all is not gloom in British catering, according to Mr. Ronay. British Rail has upgraded its station buffets to an excellent standard, he said.

The Danish pastry, cheesecake and strawberry gateau at Victoria Station were "so outstanding they would stand their ground in Vienna," he said.

But No Government Change

Crisis in Bangladesh Seen Ended With Army Shake-Up

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4 (NYT).—After two days of tense, high-level negotiations, the government of Bangladesh announced today a military realignment that apparently leaves President Kondakar Mushtaque Ahmed in office.

But according to some diplomatic assessments, Mr. Mushtaque Ahmed's power was diminished by the shake-up, in which the chief of the army general staff succeeded his superior officer, who had been the top-ranking man in the army.

Although the critically poor country remained virtually sealed off from the rest of the world, reports reaching here indicated that Bangladesh was generally calm and quiet.

Large-scale troop movements were reported during the day in Dacca, the capital, and an unofficial curfew was being imposed. But there were no reports of shooting during the brief crisis.

An announcement on the government radio just before midnight said that Brig. Khalid Musharaf had been elevated to army chief, with the new rank of major general.

It was termed "a presidential announcement," but the President's name was not mentioned, adding to the speculation here that Gen. Musharaf might be emerging as the strong man of the government, which came to power in a coup 2 1/3 months ago.

In the power struggle that began early yesterday, Gen. Musharaf is also thought to have dislodged the group of young majors who staged the coup last Aug. 15, which overthrew and killed Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

However, his ascent was believed here to portend no immediate change in the direction of the government or in the lives of the 75 million persons of Bangladesh.

"It looks like a battle over who is running things, not over ideology," said a knowledgeable observer with long experience in Bangladesh.

The man whom Gen. Musharaf replaced was Maj. Gen. Ziaur Rahman, who the radio said had resigned.

Official Silence

The radio announcement this evening ended two days of official silence on the internal dispute. The radio, which is monitored in India, was off the air all day yesterday. It broadcast on its normal schedule today, but made no mention of what was happening in the capital.

Telecommunications lines with other countries remained disconnected this evening and the Dacca airport was still closed. The land border was reportedly open, but that is some distance from the major population centers and outbound travelers could shed little light on the political events.

Sadat Backs PLO on Gaza, West Bank

(Continued from Page 1)

ity. I shall be doing my best because we want to achieve peace."

Asked whether such an arrangement would mean that the territorial integrity of Israel within 1967 borders would be guaranteed, he said: "Yes, yes, whatever guarantees, and our borders also should be guaranteed."

Reminded that some Arabs have been demanding a return of Israel to its 1947 borders, Mr. Sadat said, "Everyone in the Arab world has his own ideas I stated mine . a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza will be a very good solution."

Mr. Sadat will fly to Washington tomorrow where he will address a joint meeting of Congress and meet again with President Ford before returning to Egypt.

PLO Leader at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 4 (NYT).—A leader of the PLO opened the General Assembly debate on the Palestinian question yesterday with a warning to the United States that his guerrilla movement had the endorsement of "our friend, the Soviet Union."

The PLO delegate, Farouk Kaddoumy, asserted that "we are closer to war than to peace" in the Middle East, and accused the United States of having begun to move nuclear weapons into Israel. U.S. backing of Israel "sharpens our determination to pursue our just struggle," he said.

Mr. Kaddoumy called for UN machinery to enable the Palestinians to exercise their recognized rights and to consider Israel's expulsion from the world organization. He harshly denounced the Egyptian-Israeli disengagement accord as conducive to war.

In an immediate rebuttal, Israel's chief delegate, Chaim Herzog, welcomed the Sinai agreement as the only approach that "gives any hope for an advance towards peace."

The Palestine debate is scheduled to run until Friday, followed by a vote on a broadly sponsored resolution that would set up a new committee concerned with "the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people."

The draft is expected to win approval by a large majority made up of Arab and other Third World countries and the Communist powers.

Austrian to Be Retried On War-Crime Charge

VIENNA, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—An Austrian watchmaker whose controversial acquittal in 1972 on war-crimes charges was declared void, will be tried again this month, it was announced today.

Johann Gogl, 51, a former SS corporal, is accused of murdering prisoners, including British paratroopers, in Mauthausen concentration camp, west of Vienna, in 1943-44.

Congress Group Says China Aims Seem Peaceful

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—China seems to have peaceful intentions toward the outside world for the present but some factors could cause future conflicts, a group of congressmen have reported.

A paper issued last weekend by a bipartisan group of four senators and three representatives who visited China in August said. "Sino-Soviet tensions and Peking's continued commitments to revolution and to the Communist cause in Korea could bring China into future conflicts."

The report summed up the visit by Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill.; Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y.; Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I.; Sen. Adlai Stevenson 3d, D-Ill.; Rep. Paul Findley, R-Ill. Rep. Margaret Hechler, R-Mass., and Rep. Paul McCloskey jr., R-Calif.

"[China] appears to be concentrating on domestic priorities now but, of in the future it feels militarily threatened, we can expect it to react as it did in Korea in the 1950s," the delegation reported to the Senate Foreign Relations and the House International Relations Committees.

The delegation said China clearly considers the Soviet Union its principal adversary but the danger of a Soviet attack is not considered very great at the moment. "If the Soviet troops should launch an attack on China, we were told, they would have to be prepared to fight for at least two decades," the report said.



Associated Press.

PAGEANT PROTESTERS—Woman giving clenched-fist salute while officials struggle with another demonstrator after they tried to interrupt Miss Canada pageant in Toronto Monday. They didn't succeed. Silvia McGuire was chosen.

A Slow, Sometimes Subtle Campaign

Lisbon Moving Against Communists

By Alvin Shuster

LISBON, Nov. 4 (NYT).—The government of Portugal, backed by non-Communist parties, has opened a slow but concerted campaign to curb Communist influence in many areas of Portuguese life.

The campaign, sometimes subtle, has been reflected in a series of recent events here, all representing setbacks for Communist and other radical elements that gained heavily following a coup that ended nearly 50 years of dictatorship in April of last year.

The present government, in power only six weeks, still has a long way to go, as a diplomat put it, "to put the tigers back in the cages." The strategy, however, has become increasingly clear in recent days and its success is reflected by the vigor and bitterness of protests by the Communists.

Officials, aware of the dangers of any major confrontation with the Communist party or the more radical elements, acknowledge that they are moving slowly to avoid bringing on a backlash. The officials acknowledge that they win a few and lose a few.

On balance, the non-Communist forces are making important inroads in their efforts to counter Communist influence in the military, the schools, local government and the press. It is a delicate operation accompanied by a rising tide of rhetoric from leaders warning of the dangers of extremism on the right and left.

"The Portuguese want to avoid bloodshed and civil war at all costs," a diplomat here said. "So the efforts by the moderates often appear muted, but it is the underlying trend. It does appear at this point that the Communist danger, though still very much alive, is fading."

Several recent developments have served to encourage the non-Communists in the government—the sixth government in 19 months—and in the High Council of the Revolution, the powerful group of military officers who attempt to steer the nation's course.

Despite protests from radical soldiers, the government is going ahead with plans to establish its military intervention group, a force of commandos and other troops hand-picked because of their loyalty.

Most Radical

The navy remains the most radical branch of the armed forces. The air force commander, Gen. Jose Morais da Silva, professed loyalty to the non-Communists last week.

He was one of the officers who, in September, campaigned for the ouster of Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, a pro-Communist who has been named to direct the Institute for Higher Military Studies. The Communist strategy at present is to return Gen. Gonçalves to a position of influence.

The radical left in the army is upset by the government's determination to go ahead with the discharge of thousands of men on the ground that they are no longer needed, the African colonial wars being over.

On the civilian side, several local Communist governors have been replaced with either Socialists or centrist Popular Democrats, another move angering the Communists. In Faro, on the Algarve coast in the south, extreme leftist demonstrators protesting the ouster of the Communist governor were driven away last week by Socialists as troops loyal to the government helped restore order.

Teachers Return

In the schools, some non-Communist teachers previously purged have been brought back to replace those officially described as "unqualified." Again, protests by Communists and other leftists had no effect.

In the press, dominated by pro-Communist newspapers, the government has been moving quietly. Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo has stepped up pressure for what he calls a more pluralist press and his ministers have begun issuing formal denials of stories in the pro-Communist newspapers and demanding publication of the denials, as required under the press law.

In another quiet move, the government has decided to take over distribution of newspapers. The result would be to insure that Socialist and independent papers in Oporto, Portugal's second-largest city, circulate freely in Lisbon, a city with mostly pro-Communist newspapers.

Former Aide to Mrs. Peron Reported Held in Fund Probe

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—One of President Isabel Peron's former cabinet ministers was reported arrested today as a result of a corruption investigation.

Mrs. Peron, 44, recovering in a hospital from what was officially described as an acute gall bladder ailment, was under mounting pressure by the opposition to resign.

The sources said Rodolfo Roballos, who headed the Social Welfare Ministry from July 21 to August 11, was detained by police on the orders of a judge who was investigating charges of corruption in the ministry.

The growing scandal about alleged misuse of public funds could even lead to the impeachment of Mrs. Peron, opposition leaders have suggested.

Calls for Resignation

Two leaders of the Radical party, the main opposition group, publicly called last night for Mrs. Peron's resignation. Informed sources alleged that similar demands by labor leaders brought on a "nervous breakdown" which forced Mrs. Peron's admission to a hospital yesterday.

The sources said there are members of Mrs. Peron's Cabinet who agreed that she should step down to avert the possibility that a deepening government crisis might trigger a military coup.

Radical party leader Ricardo Balbin, referring to a "profound" crisis over such other issues as the deteriorating economy and growing left-wing guerrilla activity, said: "If the President doesn't understand the problems, doesn't understand the country, she cannot continue ruling it."

In the corruption inquiry, judicial sources said a warrant was out for the arrest of Demetrio Horacio Vasquez, former private secretary to Jose Lopez Rega, who headed the Social Welfare Ministry from May, 1973, until shortly before he left the country in July. He is now in Spain.

Worked with Lopez Rega

Mr. Roballos, the man reported to have been arrested today, was the ministry's director of administration during Mr. Lopez Rega's rule.

Mr. Lopez Rega, a key figure in the scandal over alleged corruption, was the right-wing strongman of the government formed by Mrs. Peron after the death last year of her husband, Juan Peron.

Anglican Bishops of Canada Uphold Ordaining of Women

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, Nov. 4 (NYT).—The Anglican bishops of Canada have voted overwhelmingly to permit the ordination of women after Nov. 1, next year, over strong objections by conservative clerics here and in the United States and other countries.

The bishops' action, taken by a vote of 31 to 3 at a meeting in Winnipeg, last week, ratifies a decision by the general synod of the church in June. Following that action, some dissident clerics threatened to secede from the Canadian church.

The Anglican Consultative Council, representing all Anglican churches everywhere and the Episcopal Church of the United States, had asked that the decision be postponed by all synods until the next meeting of the council, in Trinidad next year.

Other Opponents

Other opponents of the move, which has divided Anglicans worldwide, had wanted the decision deferred until the next meeting of the Lambeth Conference, which brings together Anglican bishops from all over the world every 10 years, is held in London in 1978.

In setting a date for the ordinations to begin, the Canadian bishops went a step beyond a decision of the British General Synod in July, approving the principle of opening the priesthood to women but delaying actual ordinations until opposition to the change subsides.

The new Canadian policy adopted in Winnipeg makes the proviso that implementation could be delayed by an "overwhelmingly negative" response by Anglican churches abroad, but no adverse reaction of that magnitude is expected by the Canadian bishops.

"Other branches of the church—for example, New Zealand, Jamaica and the church in England—have already approved the principle of the ordination of women," the Canadian primate, the Most Rev. Edward Scott, said.

Three women were ordained in the Anglican priesthood in Hong Kong four years ago, and 11 were ordained in the Episcopal priesthood in Philadelphia last year. Opponents of women priests have predicted that the 28 Canadian Anglican dioceses, with more than a million members, will lose up to 30 per cent of their communicants over the issue.

The earlier decision of the Canadian General Synod supporting ordination of women had the backing of 75 per cent of the bishops, 71 per cent of the clergy and 98 per cent of the laity participating in the separate votes on the question. Canadian Anglicans vote individually at synods, in contrast to the U.S. practice of voting by dioceses.

French Workers Schedule Series Of Stoppages

PARIS, Nov. 4 (IHT).—Strikes have been called in France this week by Air France employees, printing unions, post office and bank employees, electric and gas unions and train, bus and subway operators.

Air France cancelled 12 flights today as ground workers began their third week of strikes. Yesterday, the police forcibly ended the workers' occupation of hangars at Orly and Roissy airports.

Tomorrow, some banks will be affected by an employee "day of action," but most will stay open. Bus traffic will be reduced when members of the Communist-led CGT begin a 24-hour strike. Partial service will be maintained by members of other unions. A few subway delays also are expected. Thursday, electricity and gas cuts are expected when workers in those services begin a 24-hour strike. Post office workers also plan a 24-hour strike Thursday.

Today, strike action by CGT printing union members forced cancellation of some newspaper editions and delays in operations. Riot police were called out in several areas of Paris to control union demonstrations.

Friday, minor reductions in train traffic are expected in some parts of the country, particularly southern France.

Tremors in Cameroun

YAOUNDE, Cameroun, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—A series of earth tremors shook the town of Buea at the foot of Mt. Cameroun, an active volcano, over the weekend. No injuries or damage have been reported.

Bangkok Flood Uncontrolled; Many Homes Are Abandoned

BANGKOK, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Heavy rains and high tides today pushed the Chao Phya River to its highest level in 33 years, flooding most of this city of canals and affecting hundreds of thousands of its 4 million inhabitants.

The river was 9 feet above flood stage and irrigation and hydrography experts told the government the flooding could not be controlled and might continue through the middle of December.

Irrigation dams north of Bangkok have proved useless in stemming floodwaters headed for the sea. Bangkok schools have been ordered shut this week and many offices closed. Records showed the Chao Phya is at its highest point in 33 years.

No casualties have been reported but thousands have been forced out of their homes in low-lying sections of the city, where water is waist-high in many houses.

The Bangkok Post Office was awash and the street outside was knee-deep. Many communications lines within the city were out.

On Bangkok streets and roads, scores of cars and taxis were broken down and stranded in the deep water.

The weekly Cabinet meeting headed by Premier Kukrit Pramoj had to be held in Mr. Kukrit's own office building, because the government compound housing the usual meeting was flooded.

Bangkok Governor Thamnanoon Thiengnern, who was on a trip to the Soviet Union when the floods started last week, returned yesterday under strong criticism of his trip.

He was elected this year on a platform which promised to control flooding, but aside from the building of a few dikes, little has been done to stop the annual flooding.

The city's problems have been accentuated by the paving over of hundreds of klongs, or canals, to make room for hotels, office buildings and roads. Ten years ago, Bangkok had 30 major canals; now only 10 are left.

Floodwaters formerly ran off into the canal network. Now there is no place for high water to go . . . except into the streets of the city.

Ford Criticizes UN Divisiveness

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—President Ford complained to Congress yesterday of divisive actions by the United Nations last year but said he still believes the world organization has made progress toward promoting peace.

In a letter transmitting a report on U.S. participation in the UN last year, Mr. Ford took exception to a move by developing countries in the General Assembly to insist on calling for a new international economic order despite serious reservations by industrialized nations.

Other divisive actions, Mr. Ford wrote, included the invitation by the 29th General Assembly to the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate as an observer, The President also listed what he termed discriminatory treatment of Israel by a UN agency and improper suspension of South Africa from participation in the General Assembly.

1,500 Refugees Back in Vietnam

HONG KONG, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—More than 1,500 South Vietnamese refugees who fled during the collapse of the Saigon regime in April have arrived back home, the North Vietnamese news agency reported today.

The refugees sailed aboard the Thuong Tin I from the Pacific island of Guam on Oct. 16 with no guarantee from South Vietnam that they would be allowed to return.

On Oct. 26, the South Vietnamese government announced that it would accept the refugees on humanitarian grounds. Earlier, it had criticized the United States for allowing the refugees to depart, saying the move "violated South Vietnam's sovereignty."

Pro-Soviet Group Tells Plan to Take Angola Control

NAIROBI, Nov. 4. (UPI).—A Soviet-backed guerrilla group said today it would proclaim its control of Angola Nov. 11 because South African, Portuguese and Zaire mercenaries have invaded the Portuguese colony.

The group, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), also appealed for "guns and planes" from African nations to crush the alleged invasion.

The Soviet Union, already supplying the MPLA with weapons and money, said yesterday that it would immediately recognize an MPLA declaration of unilateral independence. Angola is scheduled to gain its independence from Portugal Nov. 11.

The two announcements appeared doomed to failure [illegible] can efforts to form a government involving participation by the MPLA and its two liberation rivals, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

African Students Win Kiev Strike

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Rebellious African students in Kiev returned to class today, the apparent victors in a strike over alleged racial discrimination, a student spokesman said.

About 500 Kiev students staged a rare protest demonstration last week ago, then declared a strike after Czechoslovak authorities tried to separate a Czech girl from her Nigerian husband of six months.

Czech consular officials in Philosophy student Mrs. Ulbeam, 23, that her scholarship was being withdrawn and that she should return to Czechoslovakia—without her husband. The student spokesman said Czech officials backed down following mediation between them and the students by a woman official of the Ukrainian Education Ministry.

Envoy's Wife Mugged On Washington Street

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—The wife of the Australian Ambassador to the United States has been hospitalized after a daylight mugging near her residence on Washington's Embassy Row.

Lady Catherine Shaw, 47, wife of Sir Patrick Shaw, was injured in a purse snatching at about 4:30 p.m. yesterday, police said. She was admitted to a local hospital, where she remained overnight for observation.

Delegates of Small Nations Wield Power in UN

(Continued from Page 1)

ed by big-power and Third World delegates because he is reputedly close to President Houari Boumedienne, one of the main Third World leaders. There is Edouard Ghorra of Lebanon, whose country is in the throes of civil war but who personally is authoritative as chairman of the Political and Security Committee.

Ahmed Abdel Meguid, the hard-working Egyptian chief delegate, and Rachid Driss of Tunisia, an assembly vice-president, are Arab pragmatists who often provide guidance for delegates of other groups.

In the African group, Medoune Fall of Senegal carries much weight. A former trade unionist of far-left views, he rarely passes up a chance to needle the capitalist West. In a conference held in Georgetown, Guyana, in 1972, he almost single-handedly won Third World recognition for Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who was then heading a Cambodian exile government in China.

Blyden, Salim

Other influential Africans are Edward Wylmot Blyden 3d of Sierra Leone, who has a Harvard PhD degree, and Salim Salim of Tanzania, who has found time to enroll in a black studies program at Columbia University.

Among the Latin Americans, Alfonso Garcia Robles of Mexico, a disarmament specialist, and Carlos Ortiz de Rozas of Argentina are regarded as particularly influential.

One of the most influential Asians at the UN is Fereydoun Hoveyda of Iran, who writes novels in French. The easy-going Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka, a good mixer, has just been designated next year's assembly president. And Chaidir Anwar Sani of Indonesia is a master of quiet diplomacy.

Then there is the tireless Iqbal Akhund of Pakistan, an economic expert who has just pulled off the feat of winning for his nation one of the coveted seats in the Security Council against stiff opposition from India.

Personal Contacts

The Pakistani had been canvassing other delegates in writing and in personal contacts since early this year. Although Pakistan is not a member of the so-called nonaligned movement, which comprises 83 Third World countries, he went to Lima in August for that group's conference of foreign ministers and, though barred from the formal meetings, assiduously lobbied in the guest lobby of the Crillon Hotel, where most of the delegates were staying.

Playing on Pakistan's membership in the six-year-old Islamic Conference, Mr. Akhund obtained the backing of some Arab states that had previously pledged their support for Indand of other Moslem countries. The United States and Western European countries voted for Pakistan because, as one European put it, "we kind of got tired of India."

After a series of inconclusive assembly polls, Iranian mediation induced India to withdraw its candidacy in exchange for a promise that it would get the Security Council seat designated for Asia when the seat becomes vacant again in two years.

As a member of the 15-nation Security Council, the world organization's power center, Mr. Akhund will in the next two years be much in demand as a guest at diplomatic dinners—as are all those serving on the council. He also will be busy with other countries' disputes.

Shadowy Russians

He will, like his colleagues, confer often with a shadowy Russian, Arkady Shevchenko, the UN under secretary-general for political and Security Council affairs, who wields much invisible power.

Much more visible is the ranking American on the Secretariat staff, Bradford Morse, under secretary-general for political and General Assembly affairs. A former Republican representative from Massachusetts, Mr. Morse sits aloft at the side of the assembly president at every full assembly meeting and conducts roll-call votes.

But the less spectacular part of his job, in his 38th-floor office not far from Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's, consists of keeping in touch with key delegates. It confers a good deal of quiet influence.

Then there is Mr. Waldheim himself, at the apex of the vast UN bureaucracy. When he is in New York, the much-traveled secretary-general may see a dozen ambassadors and foreign ministers almost every day, place phone calls to capitals on all continents, and have diplomatic breakfast, luncheon and dinner engagements.

Five-Year Term

Mr. Waldheim's five-year term ends next year and the king-makers are already discussing whether he is to succeed himself or who should if he does not.

No one can be elected secretary-general without the votes of the permanent Security Council members—the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France. But any candidate will also need strong Third World support. This is what makes diplomats like the Kuwaiti representative so powerful.

The Western countries acknowledge that they are worried by Third World-bloc votes. On the other hand, the Kuwaiti representative, in a recent interview, professed indignation at what he termed Western attempts to drive a wedge between Arabs and Africans.

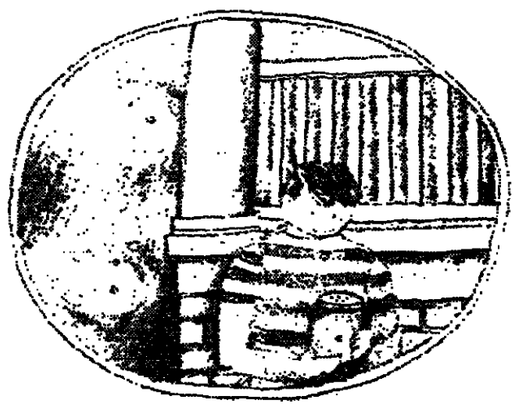
'Unblemished' Aid

Mr. Bishara contrasted the "polluted magnanimity" of the West with what he said was the selfless and "unblemished" aid that the newly rich Middle East countries were giving to their poor Third World brethren.

Kuwait, a desert shikhdom on the Persian Gulf, is one of the world's major oil exporters; a large proportion of its residents are Palestinian workers. The chief Kuwaiti delegate at the UN is considered a leading advocate of Palestinian claims and of the Arab hard line against Israel.

In backstage maneuvers, parallel to the acrimonious committee debate on the anti-Zionism resolution, the Kuwait delegation was highly instrumental in steering the controversial text to a vote on Oct. 17. The condemnation of Zionism was approved by a vote of 70 to 29, with 27 abstentions and 16 delegations absent.

Share an evening in Erie.



Home is just a phone call away.

To rent a car
In the U.S., Latin America and the Pacific, it's
NATIONAL CAR RENTAL
In Europe, Africa and the Middle East, it's
europcar
The best of both worlds in car rental. 2500 stations at your service!

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR
est. 1911
5 Rue Daunou, Paris.
"Sank Roo Doe Hoo"
Falkenturm Strasse 9, Munich.

هكذا من الأصل

Voter Registration Down

Major Cities Across the U.S. Holding Elections for Mayors

By Joel D. Weisman

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (WP).—Thirty-five cities with populations in excess of 100,000 will elect mayors today, including such major municipalities as Boston, Cleveland, San Francisco, Indianapolis, Houston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Miami and Minneapolis.

The closest battles were being waged in Boston, Cleveland and Houston, where incumbents Kevin White, Ralph Perk and Fred Hofheinz, respectively, faced stiff challenges, and in Indianapolis and San Francisco, where well-known mayors Richard Lugar and Joseph Alioto were not seeking re-election.

In all five cities, registration was down. The drop ranged from 25,000 votes in Indianapolis to around 40,000 in San Francisco, Cleveland and Boston. Registration in Boston was the lowest since the 1920s, according to a White campaign spokesman.

A spokesman for the National Conference of Mayors cited the continued "out-migration of middle-class city dwellers" and a general disenchantment with the electoral process as possible causes for the national falloff in voter registration. He noted that a recent Harris poll showed the public had more respect for garbage men than for mayors.

Few Other Contests

A spokesman for both the Democratic and Republican committees said many eligible voters declined to register because of a lack of other political contests on the ballot.

The most lopsided races appeared to be Baltimore, Miami and Minneapolis, where incumbents were heavily favored to win.

Also favored was Philadelphia incumbent Frank Rizzo, a Democrat, though both corruption—including the question of how Mr. Rizzo acquired funds to build a new residence—and a threatened city deficit have become major issues. But his two opponents, Republican Thomas Fogietta and black independent Charles Bowser, former deputy mayor, were expected to divide the anti-Rizzo vote. Registration was off by 100,000 voters, according to Philadelphia officials.

The most heated contest was in Boston, where school busing has dominated the headlines but was not a major issue between Democratic Mayor White, seeking his third term, and his challenger, Republican State Senator Joseph Timilty. The candidates agreed that they must follow court busing orders.

A 'Climate of Corruption'

Mr. Timilty contended that the main issue was "a climate of corruption" around the incumbent. He cited the indictment of James Kelly, Mr. White's fire commissioner, on charges of violating state campaign fund-raising laws, and alleged improprieties in Mr. White's 1970 gubernatorial fund-raising effort.

In predominantly black Cleveland, Republican Mayor Ralph Perk, who is white, reminded voters that he managed to wipe out a $27-million deficit inherited from black former Mayor Ralph Stokes, a Democrat. Black insurance executive Arnold Pickney, Mr. Perk's opponent, refuses, however, to take any responsibility for the Stokes years.

In Indianapolis, former Congressman William Hudnut, a Presbyterian minister, was trying to keep City Hall in Republican hands. He was opposed by Robert Welch, a millionaire Democratic contractor. Classic partisan roles were reversed: Mr. Hudnut asserted Mr. Welch was a tool of big business and big banking, particularly the state's largest bank (American Fletcher National Bank, where he is a board member); Mr. Welch called Mr. Hudnut "a social worker" because of his clerical past and present post with Indiana State College.

Runoffs Expected

San Francisco had 11 candidates on its mayoral ballot, making it unlikely that any candidate would receive the new legal requirement of 51 per cent of the vote to win election. Mayor Alioto, who was prevented by law from seeking a third term, won his previous elections by less than a majority vote.

Favored to win the top two positions for a runoff election Dec. 11 were Dianne Feinstein, a liberal Democrat who is president of the County Board of Supervisors, and George Mosconi, Democratic floor leader in the state senate.

Another runoff was likely in Houston, where incumbent Mayor Fred Hofheinz was seeking a second two-year term. He was opposed by Frank Briscoe, former district attorney, and Richard Gotlieb, a former city councilman. The runoff was scheduled for Dec. 2.

The lack of a close contest may have been the reason for a registration decline of 80,000 voters in Baltimore, where Mayor William Schaefer was expected to defeat Claudette Chandler, a black housewife.

Also heavily favored to retain their positions were Miami Mayor Maurice Ferre, a Democrat, and Minneapolis Mayor Albert Hofstede, who was challenged by former Republican Mayor Charles Stenvig.

Elections for Governor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Voters in Kentucky and Mississippi were electing governors today.

The Kentucky contest pitted a governor, Julian Carroll, a Democrat, against a Republican seeking his first statewide office, Robert Gable. Mr. Carroll, elected lieutenant governor in 1971, succeeded Wendell Ford last winter when the governor was elected to the Senate.

In Mississippi, it was Democrat Charles Finch, who beat the organization favorite for the nomination, against Gil Carmichael, a Republican who shocked veteran Sen. James Eastland three years ago by drawing 40 per cent of the vote in what was supposed to be a walkaway election.

High Court To Study Tax Right of Ford

By John P. Mackenzie

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (WP).—The Supreme Court agreed yesterday to decide whether President Ford has the authority he claims to levy $2 a barrel in license fees on imported foreign oil.

A divided U.S. Court of Appeals held Aug. 11 that the fees were in reality a tariff and that Congress, in giving the President broad power to control imports in the interest of national security, withheld the power to impose tariffs.

The case will be heard this winter—while Mr. Ford continues to spar with Congress over energy policy—and decided by June.

Mr. Ford has said that he is prepared to scrap the fee system if Congress gives him the energy legislation he seeks, but administration lawyers told the high court that the Court of Appeals should be reversed because its ruling "impairs the President's ability to take effective action" to wean Americans from their dependence on oil from abroad.

Test of Power

Although the case has been called a test of presidential and congressional power, the Justice Department's petition to the high court said that the decision should rest on what Congress intended when it passed the 1962 Trade Expansion Act.

The law authorizes the President to "take such action... as he deems necessary to adjust the imports" of oil and other commodities that he finds "threaten to impair the national security."

According to the lower court, the law clearly gave the White House power to limit imports through such direct methods as quotas, but it could not be stretched to delegate the tariff power, which Congress traditionally has guarded jealously.

Lawyers for the successful plaintiffs—eight states, mostly in the Northeast, 10 domestic utilities seeking lower petroleum prices and Rep. Robert Drinan, D-Mass.—urged the court to ignore the government petition.

Political Interest

They said that Mr. Ford's remarks showed that the issue had taken on more political than legal interest because the administration merely wants to regain the tool for bargaining with Congress that the lower court took away from it.

In an indication that some justices think the lower court may have decided the case prematurely, the court called on the lawyers to discuss whether the lawsuit itself was prohibited by a federal law against suits to block the collection of taxes.

The high court also:

- Agreed to review a ruling by the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals that Maryland prison inmates were not required to take their complaints about prison conditions through state grievance procedures before resorting to the federal courts.
- Agreed to decide whether white workers have the same rights as blacks to sue their employers for alleged racially discriminatory firing under Title VII of the 1964 civil rights law.



Associated Press.

FLIGHTS — Unperturbed by overflying jet liner, a heron keeps vigil on misty morning near Amsterdam.

House Panel and Kissinger Compromise on Cyprus Data

By Robert Sauer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (IHT).—Over the objections of its chairman, the House Intelligence Committee today accepted a compromise offered last week by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to avert a confrontation over a subpoenaed memorandum criticizing State Department handling of the Cyprus crisis.

The panel voted 8 to 5 in favor of a resolution offered by Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., to accept the memorandum, written by a low-level State Department officer, under a procedure suggested by Mr. Kissinger, that is, in a general collection of documents, with the identity of the authors withheld.

Left unresolved was the question whether the committee would try to call lower-echelon department officials to testify on policy matters.

During a hearing Friday, Mr. Kissinger contended that lower officials could testify only on questions of fact, while testimony on questions of policy could only be given by top-level State Department officers.

Mr. Kissinger argued that the decision-making process would be jeopardized if low-level officials were not left free to give unrestrained advice without fear that they would have to answer for their positions before Congress.

The argument specifically involved a memorandum, written by Thomas Boyatt, former director of the Cyprus desk at the State Department, which reportedly warned before the Turkish invasion of coming problems between Turkey and Greece and was highly critical of Mr. Kissinger's handling of the situation.

The panel voted today that Mr. Kissinger's formula for interspersing the memorandum with other documents "fulfills the requirement of the subpoena issued for the full text."

Complete Text

The Kissinger compromise was accepted with the provision that someone acceptable both to the secretary and to the panel be designated to confirm that the complete text is actually included.

Committee chairman Otis Pike, D-N.Y., warned that the vote could lead to future intelligence data "coming in a blender."

"We subpoenaed a document, and we are offered a puzzle," Rep. Pike declared.

The compromise was also opposed by the committee staff director, who charged that Mr. Kissinger "is and should be held in contempt of Congress" for ignoring an earlier subpoena for the memorandum.

Rep. Pike was joined by four other Democrats on the panel in opposing the Aspin resolution. Three Democrats joined five Republicans to make up the majority.

The committee also approved a resolution saying that the acceptance of the compromise in this instance was not to be taken as setting a precedent for future committee demands.

Mayors Meet, Find Problems Are Similar

By Leslie Maitland

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT).—"All the mayors of the world are the same," said André Michel Epée, the mayor of Douala, Cameroon, surveying the 30 other foreign mayors sitting with him on a bus going up the Avenue of the Americas yesterday.

"All the mayors have the same problem—they all need money," he added, speaking in French. "It's a universal problem without a universal solution. It's consoling for us to talk about it."

The mayors visiting New York this week are on a one-week tour of the United States. They come from such places as Pago Pago, Samoa; Faaa, Tahiti; Auckland, New Zealand, and Monrovia, Liberia, as well as the more familiar cities of Rome, Paris, Berlin, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Sydney and Caracas.

Over lunch on a Circle Line cruise around Manhattan, distinctions based on the size or prominence of the cities the mayors represented seemed to disappear. They talked about their separate problems, about their common problems and about New York City's problems, which they said would soon undoubtedly become their own.

"Should New York City go down the drain, it would have an adverse effect on our economy," said Edward David, the mayor of Monrovia, Liberia, which has a population of 175,000. "Rubber and iron ore are our two major exports, and our companies have stock on the New York exchange. A New York default would seriously affect us and other countries around the world."

Hermann Oxfort, the mayor of West Berlin, readily agreed. "The political impact will be felt in Berlin," he said, "and from a psychological viewpoint, a lot of people would ask if Berlin could be in a similar situation. We hope that New York City can overcome its present difficulties."

Mr. Oxfort pointed to his city's situation, enclosed within East Germany, and said that West Berlin could not exist without national support.

Most of the mayors seemed to favor New York's position that a federally guaranteed loan to the city is what it needs and deserves.

"New York does not get enough," said Carlo Merolli, Rome's administrator of finance. "It should get a federal loan. A city should never die."

Officials from Paris and Hong Kong, on the other hand, pointed to the dangers of seeking outside help.

"Paris is supported by the regional and national governments," said Raymond Dohet, vice-president of the Paris Conseil Municipal. "It is not at all autonomous, but the economy is very stable. So the government can command Paris, but Washington cannot command New York. Liberty is always paid for, and very expensively."

A. de O. Sales, the mayor of Hong Kong, pointed to his city's solvency and self-reliance to describe what he expected from New York.

"We in Hong Kong believe in helping ourselves in everything," he said. "We must live within our means. There is no one else for us to turn to. If New York were to go under, every city would give up the ghost in times of adversity, because New York has been a yardstick by which human achievement has been measured.

"New York will survive, and it will not need help if people will just pull themselves together and go through a period of adversity."

28 Die in Spanish Mine

FIGOLS, Spain, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Twenty-eight miners died after a gas explosion ripped through a coal mine here yesterday, local authorities said.

Spearhead Unit in Fruit-Fly War Wiped Out Before Seeing Action

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 4 (UPI).—A crash program to wipe out the most serious fruit-fly infestation in the United States has so far killed 4 million of the wrong flies.

"It's a setback, no doubt about that," County Agriculture Commissioner Paul Engler said yesterday, bemoaning an error that caused the death of sterile flies meant to eradicate the pest.

State, local and federal officials are trying to wipe out the Mediterranean fruit fly, a dangerous pest that has established a small beachhead in western Los Angeles. The fly, which destroys more than 200 kinds of fruits and vegetables, has never been a problem in California before, but now threatens a $700-million harvest.

Officials are saturating an 80-square-mile area with fruit flies flown in from Hawaii, where they are sterilized by exposure to radiation while still in the larva stage. By mating with the sterile flies, the wild flies produce no offspring, and in time should die out.

A shipment of 4 million fly pupae arrived Friday and the containers were stored in a trailer. They began to hatch Sunday, and almost immediately died.

"Everyone was confused, running around, trying to find out what was killing the flies," said the program manager, William Routhier.

It turned out that the last users of the storage trailer had left a batch of chemical fly killer in a drawer. Even though there was a closed door between the drawer and the storage area, the fumes wiped out the entire shipment.

Officials await a new shipment of 25 million sterile flies this week, for which healthier quarters have been found.

Survey Shows Big Gap

N.Y. Welfare Bill Tops Other Cities'

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP).—A typical welfare recipient in financially troubled New York City is paid more than twice as much in benefits as the same person would get in Cleveland and almost three times as much as in Houston, an Associated Press survey shows.

The survey of 15 major cities found that benefits were highest in the older areas of the North and East and lowest in the South and West. The gap remains even when differences in the cost of living are taken into account.

Urban affairs experts, arguing *for a federal system of welfare*, say the disparity in such payments encourages the poor to migrate to the very cities that can least afford to pay. These areas, with deteriorating inner-city neighborhoods, already are suffering severe financial problems, due partly to the flight of middle-class tax dollars to the suburbs.

Big-city mayors and urban analysts argue that a national benefit program would spread out the concentration of the unskilled and the unemployable and force wealthier suburban areas to foot more of the welfare bill.

The survey focused on the maximum monthly welfare benefits for a woman with two children and no means of support and checked the cost of living in each city, using the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Some Pay Nothing

It showed that New York City pays a bigger share of the welfare burden than any other *metropolitan area except* Washington, D.C., which is a special case because it is not part of a state. Eleven other cities had no welfare bill at all, the money being provided by the federal, state and county governments.

In New York City, a woman with two children and no means of support receives $200 a month plus a rent allowance of up to $194, for a maximum of $394. As in other cities, she also is eligible for publicly paid health care and federal food stamps.

The same woman in Cleveland would receive $168 a month and in Houston she would get $116. Because of differences in the cost of living—New York is 7 per cent above the national urban average, while Cleveland is 1 per cent below and Houston is 8 per cent below—the $168 in Cleveland would buy what $182 buys in New York and the $116 in Houston would buy what $135 buys in New York.

It is difficult to determine what sort of living standard the welfare benefits provide. The federal government's poverty level is $5,050 a year, or $421 a month for a family of four.

The federal government contributes about half the money for New York's welfare program, according to city officials. The state and the city split the other half.

The federal government also pays half of Cleveland's welfare bill, but the state pays 45 per cent and the county 5 per cent. The federal government puts up two-thirds of Houston's welfare bill and the state government puts up one-third.

Federal contributions to welfare depend on a complex formula based on per-capita income in the state involved; contributions range from a minimum of about 50 per cent to a maximum of almost 85 per cent.

About 13 per cent of New York's 7.8 million residents were on welfare as of July. It is difficult to compare welfare percentages from city to city, however, because some areas count elderly people who get medical aid as welfare recipients, while other areas do not.

Maximum monthly benefits in other cities were:

DETROIT: $342, which would buy what $345 buys in New York;

PHILADELPHIA: $302, which would buy what $314 buys in New York;

LOS ANGELES: $293, which would buy what $301 buys in New York;

SAN FRANCISCO: $293, which would buy what $290 buys in New York;;

BOSTON: $283, which would buy what $280 buys in New York;

CHICAGO: $261, which would buy what $269 buys in New York;

WASHINGTON: $243, which would buy what $245 buys in New York.

DENVER: $217, which would buy what $239 buys in New York;

ATLANTA: $123, which would buy what $140 buys in New York;

DALLAS: $116, which would buy what $127 buys in New York.

Fromme Attempt To Change Plea Refused by Judge

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 4 (AP).—Lynette (Squeaky) Fromme, saying that only the Charles Manson clan could judge her, tried unsuccessfully today to change her plea from innocent to no contest on a charge of trying to kill President Ford.

The move was blocked by U.S. Attorney Dwayne Keyes and U.S. District Court Judge Thomas MacBride. Miss Fromme, who is acting as her own attorney, needed approval from both to change her plea.

Her attempt to change her plea came as the court was preparing to question the first panel of 45 prospective jurors on the opening day of the trial.

"These people cannot judge me. My family judges me," the 27-year-old disciple of the convicted mass murderer Charles Manson told the court when she made her request.

After pausing to tell the judge, "You don't like this," she continued: "I find it necessary to change my plea to nolo contendere."

As she reached the words "change my plea," Assistant U.S. Attorney Donald Heller was on his feet, asking to discuss the matter in Judge MacBride's chambers. The closed-door meeting lasted m ore than a half-hour. When court reconvened, Judge Mac-Bride did not announce his decision, but John Virga, Miss Fromme's court-appointed co-counsel, told reporters that the judge refused to accept the plea switch.

Judge MacBride dismissed the entire panel of jurors, saying it would be difficult to disregard what they had heard, and summoned a new panel.

Ruling Postponed On Miss Hearst

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4 (AP).—A federal judge today delayed until later this week a ruling on Patricia Hearst's mental competence, saying that her psychiatric reports are so complex they require further examination "in great detail."

U.S. District Court Judge Oliver Carter said: "These reports are complex and quite lengthy. This is a question of first impressions and a most difficult and most complex question to decide—this matter of competency to proceed at this stage of the case."

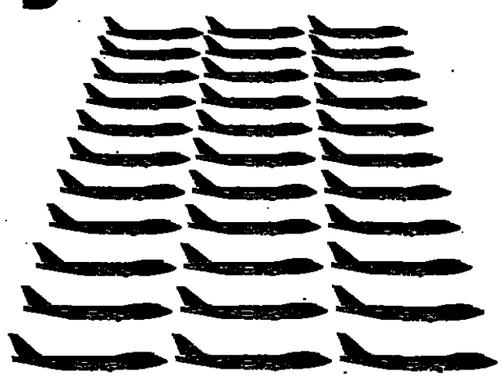
Miss Hearst's attorneys asked that she be committed to a private mental hospital for at least 30 days of treatment before she is required to stand trial on bank robbery charges.

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM
the DIAMOND for you
This Xmas
... buy Diamonds at better than wholesale prices from the leading first source diamond firm at the Diamond center of the world. Buy finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you, for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use!
Write for our free brochure or visit us!
INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES
diamond bourse
51, hovenierssstraat
antwerp - belgium
tel. 31.93.05
ALL DIAMONDS GUARANTEED BY CERTIFICATE

WASHINGTON, D.C.
A Renaissance of Graciousness
A luxury hotel in the great European tradition. Elegant, quiet, unruffled—never a convention.
THE MADISON
Washington's Correct Address
15th & M Streets, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005
Phone H.R.I. London 01-405-5438
Telex 851-265-497
or see your travel agent
Marshall B. Coyne, Proprietor



If you like 747s, you'll love Pan Am.



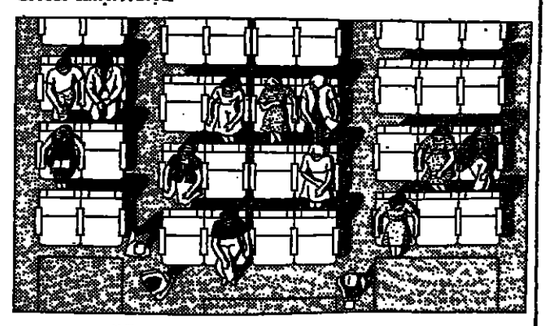
More 747s.
Pan Am has the world's largest fleet of 747s. The chances are, Pan Am will have a 747 flying where and when you want to go.



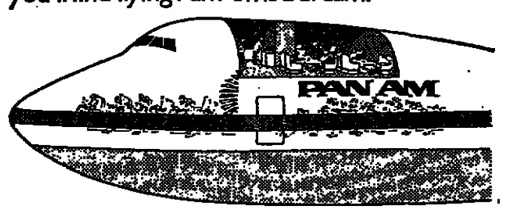
Choice of entertainment.*
Not just one, but two of the latest films when you cross the Atlantic; take your pick. Or a choice of eight tracks of stereo music and entertainment.



More comfort.
In Economy, Pan Am 747s have generously sized, reclining seats. There's room to work, room to relax. If you want a snooze, you'll find flying Pan Am is a dream.



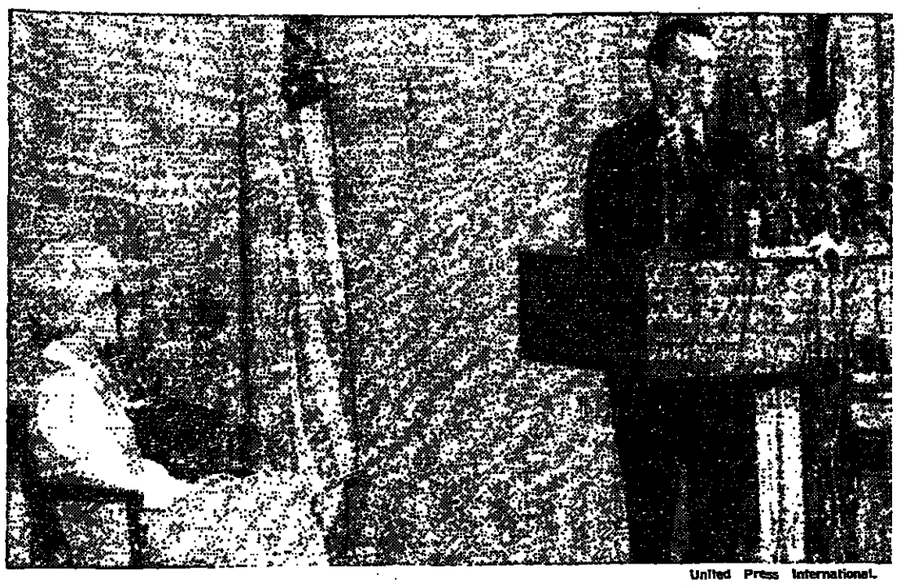
More space.
On our 747s, there's room to move around. Plenty of headroom, and space for you to stretch your legs—while you're in your seat or walking about.



First Class dining room.
Only Pan Am's 747s have an upstairs dining room for First Class passengers. You can choose from a full menu—for instance, Roast Beef carved at your table, Sole Dugléré or Kebab d'Agneau—accompanied of course by a choice of fine wines. Like all the best restaurants, you have to book early. So ask your secretary to reserve your table when she books your ticket across the Atlantic.

So next time you fly, take it easy. Travel in style on a Pan Am 747. And enjoy the comfort of Pan Am's World.

PAN AM
The world's most experienced airline.
*Regulations require a nominal charge for entertainment.



United Press International.

Elliot Richardson speaking at news conference at the American Embassy in London yesterday after being nominated Secretary of Commerce, as his wife Anne looks on.

Richardson 'Supposes' He'd Accept Vice-Presidency

LONDON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—U.S. Ambassador Elliot Richardson, who has been named secretary of commerce by President Ford, said today he "supposed" he would accept the job of vice-president or secretary of state if it were offered to him. But he said he did not want to speculate.

"Ambition is a very loose word," Mr. Richardson said when asked at an embassy news conference whether he has ambitions to be vice-president or secretary of state.

"I suppose if I were asked I would accept," he said. "But there is no use speculating on that."

Asked if he might be Mr. Ford's running mate next year, Mr. Richardson said, "I don't know and I don't want to speculate. This will be a matter for the President and his advisers and perhaps for the Republican party convention. But I don't want to muddy the waters by identifying myself as a possibility."

Senate Expected to Back Nominees

(Continued from Page 1)

ambassador" to Western Europe as a whole, but was getting what he considered only scant attention from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

According to Mr. Ford, Mr. Morton told him some time ago that he would like to reduce his work schedule and would, therefore, hope to leave the Cabinet early next year.

"Very simply and directly," said Sen. Humphrey, "the President is putting his administration's house in order after a long period of confusion and policy conflict."

Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., said that the shake-up "marked the real beginning of the Ford presidency."

Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, a leading supporter of strong U.S. defense, praised Mr. Ford's selection of both Mr. Rumsfeld and Mr. Bush, who will replace William Colby.

Mr. Colby will remain in his job until Mr. Bush returns from his China post, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said today. Mr. Nessen also said that Mr. Colby will continue cooperating with congressional committees investigating the CIA.

Mr. Nessen gave no indication when Mr. Bush would return to the United States.

However, chairman Frank Church of the Senate Intelligence Committee, who denounced President Ford's proposed change in the CIA leadership as an effort to hamper investigations of the agency, said that he would not vote for Mr. Bush to replace Mr. Colby.

"Although George Bush is a nice guy, I know no particular reason why he is qualified for this post," Sen. Church said.

Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that he will vote for confirmation of Mr. Rumsfeld and Mr. Bush.

Despite what he called a successful foreign policy in his brief presidency, Mr. Ford explained during a news conference last night that he had dismissed the secretary of defense and the director of central intelligence to provide "closer liaison and cooperation" on national defense and foreign policy matters.

"There were no basic differences" over policy that precipitated the dismissals, Mr. Ford insisted, despite persistent reports to the contrary.

He said that he had held off reshaping the defense and foreign policy apparatus to provide continuity, but that "any president has to have the opportunity to put together his own team."

The President also said that he would designate Richard Cheney to succeed Mr. Rumsfeld as chief of the White House staff. Mr. Cheney is now a deputy assistant to the President.

The President seemed unusually tense as he defended his Cabinet shake-up against widespread suggestions that it was meant to paper over serious policy disputes between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Schlesinger on détente and other issues.

"I did it totally on my own," he said. "It was my decision. I fitted the pieces together and they fitted excellently."

Asked if it was his contention that neither personality conflicts nor policy differences had contributed to the decision to revamp the Cabinet Mr. Ford replied succinctly: "That is correct."

The half-hour news conference left unanswered the questions that underlay the changes: Why had Mr. Ford decided now that he needed to alter the Cabinet? What prompted Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller to announce yesterday that he would not be on the President's campaign ticket next year?

Mr. Ford said that while Mr. Rockefeller is dropping off his election team, the Vice-President has promised to support Mr. Ford's election bid.

WALLY FINDLAY
Galleries International
new york - chicago - palm beach
beverly hills - paris

EXHIBITION
BERNARD
LORJOU
recent paintings
NOVEMBER

Impressionists, post-impressionists moderns
2, av. Matignon - Paris 8e
Tel. 225.70.74

Wally Findlay George V
CONTEMPORARIES EXHIBITION
SIMBARI - GANTNER
MICHEL-HENRY - LE PHO
directrice : Poucette
Hôtel George V - 723.54.00
31, av. George V - Paris 8e
daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.
sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

Scowcroft Leaving Shadow Of Kissinger for NSC Helm

By Gaylord Shaw

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—For nearly four years, Brent Scowcroft has served in the shadow of Henry Kissinger. The slightly built, soft-spoken Air Force lieutenant general avoided, seemingly by choice, the glare of public exposure surrounding the secretary of state.

But yesterday, Gen. Scowcroft found himself propelled into the spotlight—President Ford gave him one of Mr. Kissinger's two "hats," and some were questioning whether he would offer a strong voice as director of the National Security Council.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., grumbled that moving Mr. Kissinger's deputy into the top NSC spot did not amount to much of a change.

"To say that Scowcroft is independent is one of the political fictions of all time," said Sen. Jackson, a presidential candidate and frequent critic of Mr. Kissinger.

Gen. Scowcroft's colleagues at the White House rejected suggestions that the new NSC chief would be a puppet for Mr. Kissinger, who retains the post of secretary of state in the shuffle that led to the departure of Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger and CIA director William Colby.

Moral Integrity

"He's got too much moral integrity to become anyone's sycophant. He's not going to be a Kissinger tool," said an associate of Gen. Scowcroft.

An NSC staff member who has worked closely with the general described the Scowcroft-Kissinger relationship this way: "He's extremely loyal to Henry. They work so well together . . . they are *simpatico*. I know on many occasions that Kissinger looks to Scowcroft for advice.

"He's very reasoned and even-tempered," he added. "I guess he serves as a sort of a foil for the secretary . . . a kind of an alter ego."

A high-ranking former intelligence official said that Gen. Scowcroft could bring changes in the White House foreign policy position. "My experience has been that when a man gets the head job he acts differently than when he was deputy," the former official said.

As director of NSC, Gen. Scowcroft will find himself astride key national security and intelligence channels. For example, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency reports to the President through the NSC apparatus: the NSC director presides over meetings of the '40 Committee', which reviews clandestine intelligence operations. He also heads the verification panel which plays a key role in shaping U.S. strategic arms limitations negotiating posture, and heads the Washington Special Action Group, a panel convened during periods of international crisis such as the Mayaguez incident last spring.

6-Year Domination

By heading these and other committees and panels, since 1969, Mr. Kissinger has virtually dominated the development of national security options during the Ford and Nixon administrations.

Gen. Scowcroft, 50, was a colonel when he came to the White House in 1972 as former President Richard Nixon's military assistant. As such, he was in charge of arranging presidential travel and ceremonial functions. But within a year, he had been promoted to brigadier general and assigned as deputy assistant to the President for national security affairs. Since then, he has been promoted to the rank of a three-star general.

A native of Ogden, Utah, and a Mormon who neither smokes nor drinks, Gen. Scowcroft has devoted his military career to the theory and planning of military and national security issues rather than actual combat.

He is a West Point graduate who received master's and doctoral degrees in international relations from Columbia University. He taught Russian history at West Point for four years, and later was acting head of the Political Science Department at the Air Force Academy.

Gen. Scowcroft also was an assistant air attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Belgrade and held key positions with the joint chiefs of staff and Air Force headquarters before going to the White House.

He succeeded Gen. Alexander Haig in the No. 2 NSC job in 1973, moving into a room next door to Mr. Kissinger's White House office.

He has been in charge of preparing the President's daily intelligence digest and has a standing Oval Office appointment each weekday morning to brief Mr. Ford on the latest international developments.

An NSC staff member said, "Basically, I don't expect to see any dramatic change. He enjoys his background role."

© Los Angeles Times.

Shuffle Seen As a Victory For Rumsfeld

Ford Assistant Called Architect of Shake-Up

(Continued from Page 1)

ministration officials were saying that Mr. Rumsfeld accomplished the dual purpose of diminishing Mr. Kissinger's authority and finding a job for himself. He also presumably made himself available for the vice-presidential vacancy that was created by the withdrawal of Vice-President Rockefeller from the 1976 ticket.

Ford's Timing

The precise reason for the timing of the President's decision was not known. It was learned, however, that he had held separate and private discussions during the last two weeks with Mr. Rumsfeld and Mr. Kissinger to discuss the changes.

Mr. Ford did not talk during this preliminary period with Mr. Schlesinger, who repeatedly has clashed with Mr. Kissinger on strategic nuclear policy and détente.

In fact, Mr. Ford was described as ready to get rid of Mr. Schlesinger months ago. A Senate source recalls that Mr. Ford questioned Mr. Schlesinger sharply at National Security Council meetings over Mr. Schlesinger's optimistic estimates of congressional action on the defense budget.

On Oct. 21, Mr. Schlesinger called a news conference—his first in four months—to denounce "deep, savage, arbitrary cuts" that were made in the defense budget by the House Appropriations Committee.

Golf Partner

This attack angered the committee chairman, Rep George Mahon, D-Texas, who is a friend of the President's and played golf with him a couple of days later.

Yesterday, Rep. Mahon took the news of Mr. Schlesinger's firing with equanimity and said, in words similar to those used by many White House officials:

"An administration has to speak with one voice... I'm not greatly surprised. They [Mr. Schlesinger and Mr. Colby] were not Ford's men. Every president has a right to pick his own people."

Mr. Ford has a reputation of finding it difficult to fire anyone, a tendency that drew criticism early in his presidency, when he kept Nixon holdovers far longer than expected.

Transfers Offered

In the cases of Mr. Schlesinger and Mr. Colby, it was clearly the President's intention not to arbitrarily dismiss them but to offer them substantive appointments, which would be announced as transfers rather than dismissals.

Mr. Colby was offered the post of ambassador to NATO and Mr. Schlesinger reportedly was to have become head of the Export-Import Bank. Both men turned down the offers in conversations with Mr. Ford before the President went to Jacksonville, Fla., Sunday morning.

A private adviser to the President believes that Mr. Ford's decision to make the Cabinet changes crystallized during Oct. 20-22, when he was confined to his residence with a severe cold.

"It may just be that while the President had a cold that slowed him down for 15 minutes it gave him time to think about the stresses and strains in the administration," the adviser said.

Difficult Decisions

Mr. Ford's most controversial and difficult decisions, most notably the pardon of former President Richard Nixon, were closely held and discussed with only a few persons before their announcement. The policy of avoiding wide discussions of planned policy changes gives an enormous advantage to the few aides who are informed—and it was the general opinion in the White House that Mr. Rumsfeld was the chief beneficiary.

The big benefit for Mr. Rumsfeld in the Cabinet shake-up is the equal access he will enjoy with Mr. Kissinger on foreign policy matters.

Since Mr. Ford has become President, he has spent an hour each day with Mr. Kissinger in private conversation—a personal access enjoyed by no one else in the administration.

He also has spent 20 minutes each day with Air Force Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, a Kissinger deputy who now will become staff director of the National Security Council, replacing Mr. Kissinger.

Both of these private meetings will be eliminated.

'Team Approach'

Instead, as a White House official put it, Mr. Ford will now adopt "a team approach" and schedule an hour meeting each day with top foreign-policy advisers. Both Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Rumsfeld will attend these meetings. The official said that Gen. Scowcroft will forward his intelligence report to the President, who will read it privately and call for Gen. Scowcroft if he has any questions.



United Press International.

NEW DEFENSE SECRETARY—Donald Rumsfeld listening to President Ford's news conference at the White House.

Ford Shuffle Throws Open Republican Prospects for '76

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Rockefeller had "assured me categorically" of his support.

But the President threw into the vice-presidential speculation the names of Donald Rumsfeld, moving from White House chief of staff to the secretary of defense job, and George Bush, recalled from China to head the CIA.

Elliot Richardson, brought back from the London embassy to become secretary of commerce, has made no secret of his ambition to return to elective office. Other names that entered *into immediate vice-presidential* speculation were those of Mr. Reagan, who has steadfastly ruled out the second spot, and Sens. Howard Baker and Bill Brock, both of Tennessee.

"I would think," a Republican official said, "that a number of people would want to tie down at least their own state delegations for bargaining purposes" and would therefore become favorite-son candidates for president. "After all," he said, "how do you run for vice-president except by running for president?"

By leaving the door open to months of vice-presidential speculation, Mr. Ford invited such candidacies.

At the same time, he declared himself "very happy" with the condition of his embattled campaign committee and denied any plans for a shake-up in its leadership. But it was learned that both retiring Secretary of Commerce Rogers Morton and his successor, Mr. Richardson, yesterday rejected pleas by Mr. Ford to replace David Packard, who recently resigned as finance chairman of the committee.

There were reliable reports that Mr. Ford still hopes to persuade Mr. Morton to replace Howard Callaway in the committee chairmanship.

All of this speculation seemed essentially to suggest continuing problems for the President, but some White House officials expressed confidence that the "bold moves" by Mr. Ford would prove to be politically wise.

Some presidential aides found a parallel in his pardon of former President Richard Nixon—an action that was highly controversial at the time but is viewed now at the White House as an act of long-term political prudence.

In this view, Mr. Ford, by taking strong and decisive action, has consigned to the past the controversies that have swirled around the heads of Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Schlesinger, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and deposed CIA chief William Colby. "It's a clean slate for 1976," a White House aide said, "and that's what we wanted."

That may prove to be the ultimate judgment of history, but there were few outside the White House—and not everyone in it—who saw the situation that way last night.

Republican congressional leaders were reported to be miffed at the lack of advance consultation. A high party official said the main effect of the reshuffle was to "underscore the instability of the administration."

Democratic National Chairman Robert Strauss said, "It hurts him [Mr. Ford] badly. It shows how little leadership we're getting."

Although Mr. Strauss is an obvious partisan, his judgment and language were not much different from that of a prominent Reagan backer, who talked privately of "the signs of weakness" in Mr. Ford's moves.

Coming after the Ford campaign organization had been shaken by the resignations of its political director and its chief fund raiser, the retirement of Mr. Rockefeller and the shake-up in the national security apparatus were viewed by most politicians as symptoms of a leadership paralysis at the top of the administration.

There was speculation about a crisis that may have brought all these conflicts to a head at once. White House officials discounted such crisis talk and several outsiders who maintain close touch with the President had a different explanation to offer.

They speculated that when Mr. Ford was forced by the cold that hit him in the third week of October to halt his frenetic travels and spend some hours in private thought, he realized himself the shakiness of the central operations of his administration and his campaign.

Whether the actions he has taken to resolve that condition prove adequate or appropriate will not be known for weeks, perhaps months.

What was underlined by yesterday's events was the extraordinary volatility of the 1976 political year. Attention so far has centered on the unpredictability of the Democratic presidential race, which has nine declared candidates and probably three or four more waiting for their cues to enter.

Now it is becoming clear that there is equal uncertainty on the Republican side. Mr. Ford is the first President in history to reach office by appointment and there is, with each passing day, less sense that he can command nomination as a matter of right.

Intelligence Chief At Pentagon Quits With Schlesinger

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham said today that he is retiring as head of the Defense Intelligence Agency because "I'm a Schlesinger man."

Gen. Graham said that he reached his decision Sunday night after hearing news reports that James Schlesinger had been ousted as secretary of defense. President Ford announced Mr. Schlesinger's removal last night.

"Nobody asked me to retire," Gen. Graham said in an interview. "I'm not the victim of any housecleaning."

He said that the DIA has not come in for any major criticism in the course of House and Senate probes of misdeeds by the Central Intelligence Agency and other government intelligence organizations.

Gen. Graham added, "I was dumbfounded," when he heard that Mr. Schlesinger was being fired. "I knew he had some tough fights over the military budget and he is very straightforward in the way he expresses himself, but I had no idea he was in danger."

In the general's view Mr. Schlesinger's departure will not affect the progress of U.S.-Soviet talks on strategic nuclear arms limitations.

Selwyn Lloyd to Quit

LONDON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Former Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd, 71, now speaker of the House of Commons, will not run for Parliament again in the next election, he said yesterday that he intended to resign before the next election is called.

Jakarta Crash Kills 15

JAKARTA, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Fifteen persons died and 42 were injured when a bus and a truck collided in a southern suburb here.

Ford's Cabinet Moves Seen Signaling A-Arms Pact Aims

(Continued from Page 1)

toward Moscow, they may lose interest in better relations. For the Chinese, the ties with Washington are important mainly to counter the Russians.

Shifts Scrutinized

The shifts—the directorship of the CIA and Mr. Kissinger's post as the national security adviser to the President were also involved—will undoubtedly be scrutinized in every foreign office. The Western Europeans, always quick to doubt the U.S. commitment, will question anew Washington's readiness to keep its forces at full strength on the Continent; the Japanese and the South Koreans will inquire about the defense implications; the Israelis will ask if Mr. Kissinger will have a freer hand to put pressure on them for further withdrawals from occupied territory.

Mr. Ford will probably have to do what is usually done when top policy-makers are abruptly removed: Stress that basic policy remains unaffected.

The timing of Mr. Schlesinger's dismissal has exceptional relevance to relations with the Soviet Union, coming when questions have been raised here whether it is possible to achieve a new strategic arms accord in time to stave off a major escalation of the arms race.

The President and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, agreed a year ago in Vladivostok on the framework for a 10-year accord that would put a limit of 2,400 on the number of each side's strategic delivery vehicles—bombers and missiles—1,320 of which could have multiple warheads.

Early Next Year

The details of the accord were to be negotiated and the agreement signed when Mr. Brezhnev visited Washington. His visit was planned for last June, then slipped to July, then to September, October, December. Now officials are talking about "early next year."

Mr. Kissinger has asserted that 90 per cent of the agreement has been negotiated, but the remaining 10 per cent has been hard to conclude, in part, because of differences between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Schlesinger.

The Pentagon insisted that a new Soviet strategic bomber, known in the West as the Backfire, be included in the 2,400 total and that none of the new U.S. Cruise missiles—low-flying subsonic vehicles—be included.

The Russians have taken the opposite view: No Backfires and all the Cruise missiles, which can be fired from vessels at sea.

Mr. Kissinger was known to feel that the Pentagon was too rigid on both weapons systems and the latest U.S. position, presented to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in September, was said to have been a result of hard bargaining between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Schlesinger.

The Russians have not responded.

Mr. Ford has indicated that he supports Mr. Kissinger's approach and the Russians may well view the appointment of Donald Rumsfeld to the Pentagon as a victory for détente.

Since Sen. Jackson and others who share his views—among them a retired chief of naval operations, Adm. Elmo Zumwalt, jr.—will regard any deal with the Russians now as a result of compromise, Mr. Ford will probably have more trouble getting congressional approval than if Mr. Schlesinger had remained and given his support.

Not Informed

Mr. Kissinger's differences with Mr. Schlesinger went beyond the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. In recent months, there have been continual press reports of their disputes. The Pentagon made it clear after Mr. Kissinger's return from the Middle East in September that its officials had not been informed in detail about the Sinai negotiations.

In particular, Pentagon officials maintained that they were not committed about Mr. Kissinger's pledges to give sympathetic consideration to supplying the Pershing missile to Israel. That led Mr. Kissinger to claim publicly that the Pentagon was of Israel's interest in the Pershing, a ground-to-ground battlefield-support weapon, since August of last year. He accused defense officials of making statements in the press that had never raised in the government.

There was also considerable dismay at the State Department when the Defense Intelligence Agency circulated a paper charging that the Russians were using détente as a pretext to lull the West into accepting a Soviet take-over. This fed State Department suspicions that the Pentagon was doing its best to wreck Mr. Kissinger's policies—which, it was noted, had Mr. Ford's support.

Committee Will Give Senate Report on Assassination Plots

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (IHT).—The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence yesterday voted to submit to a secret session of the Senate its report on assassination plots allegedly involving the Central Intelligence Agency.

President Ford had told the committee that public release of the materials would do "grievous damage to our country."

With the vice-chairman, Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, abstaining, the committee unanimously voted to submit the report to the Senate this month.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, the chairman, and Sen. Tower said that while the Senate would have the right to keep the report secret, they considered such an action extremely unlikely.

Sen. Church said he did not expect the Senate to "rise up" and reject the report.

"It will be a historic document," he said. "It tells a story about a secret kind of life that has gone on in these agencies, the lines of authority—it's a fascinating story."

Sen. Church released a letter in which the President told committee members that he believed public disclosure of the panel's investigation into political assassinations "will result in serious harm to the national interest and may endanger individuals."

"Public release of these official materials and information will do grievous damage to our country," President Ford said. "It would likely be exploited by foreign nations and groups hostile to the United States in a manner designed to do maximum damage to the reputation and foreign policy of the United States."

Sen. Church said that Mr. Ford's objection that publication might endanger the lives of certain persons could be overcome by removing such names before publication.

Asked if there was anything in the report that could compromise the Ford administration, Sen. Tower said: "I don't think there is anything to embarrass the Ford administration or embarrasses the U.S. government."

Sen. Tower was asked if the committee's action could be considered a rebuff to the President by the panel's Republican members.

He said it could be so considered "at the moment," and indicated that there is disagreement over whether publication will be harmful to the national interest. He said he abstained from voting because he had some reservations about making the report public, yet did not want to vote against publication.

For the last five months the committee has been investigating charges that the CIA plotted to assassinate foreign leaders.

There have been no official reports that any of the plots actually were carried out. The committee studied at least a dozen plots concerning Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba.

Others involved the fatal shooting on Jan. 17, 1961, of former Premier Patrice Lumumba of the Congo; the killing of Dominican dictator Rafael Trujillo on May 30, 1961; the assassination of South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem and his brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu, on Nov. 1, 1963; the fatal shooting of the Chilean Army chief of staff, Gen. René Schneider, on Oct. 25, 1970, and the death of President Salvador Allende of Chile on Sept. 11, 1973.

Knots Are Clue In Cologne Theft

COLOGNE, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Bowline knots in the ropes used by thieves to let themselves down into the vaults of Cologne Cathedral indicate that the burglars who got away with priceless art objects early Sunday probably were either sailors or mountain climbers, a police spokesman said today.

The spokesman said analysis of the knots and about 60 other clues discovered in the vaults led investigators to this conclusion.

Investigators learned that the mountaineering equipment left behind by the burglars had been purchased within the city, the spokesman said. Discovery of two earphones in the vault indicated the burglars probably carried transistor radios to monitor police radio calls, he added.

Viking II Mars Craft Has Battery Trouble

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—There is an electrical problem on one of the two unmanned Viking spacecraft traveling toward Mars, but it is not expected to jeopardize the mission, a spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said last night.

"The signals sent up to charge the batteries on the Viking II lander didn't get the right response," the NASA spokesman explained. "It's not a time-critical problem," he said. "It's an 11-month voyage to Mars." Viking I is scheduled to land around July next year and Viking II in August.

Over 50 Convenient Holiday Inns across Europe.
Austria, Belgium-5, France-7, W. Germany-14, Gibraltar, Great Britain-11, Italy-2, Luxembourg, Lebanon, Monaco, Netherlands-3, Portugal-2, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland-2.

For free, fast reservations through our Holidex® Reservation System call your local Holiday Inn, Holiday Inn Reservation Office, or your travel agent.
Brussels Tel: 720.48.24 London Tel: 930.09.22 Paris Tel: 267.41.08
Frankfurt Tel: 29.50.65. Johannesburg Tel: 21.20.11 Zürich Tel: 70.00.46
Rome Tel: 23.31.90 Eindhoven Tel: 43.32.22 Stockholm Tel: 99.02.20
Holiday Inn. The most accommodating people in the world.®

هكذا من الاصل

PARIS FILMS

Wit, Pathos From Hand Of Novice

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 4 (IHT).—Pascal Aubier's new film, "Le Chant du Départ" (at the Racine), is an excellent, amusing work. The premise is somber, but treated lightly, ironically and with style.

Six forlorn Parisians gather each Wednesday for dinner at the suburban villa of a generous widow who is a good cook and likes company. These evenings pass quietly with commonplace conversation, chess games and a little piano music. But some mysterious bond unites these lonely people.

The lethargic mood is dispelled when a picnic is proposed. The visit to the woods somehow resembles preparation for battle and the supper that follows takes on a festive aspect with laughter, song and champagne. Then shotguns are distributed and, on the next outing, like little family of lonely people kill each other—or so it seems. Such would be the logical ending to their hopeless existence with friend dispatching friend. But the story is a fable.

Aubier's characters are types. There is the myopic weakling (Rufus), a battlefield warrior in his Walter Mitty imagination; a faded wallflower (Brigitte Fossey), shyly averting all masculine glances; a bombastic army campaigner (Michel de Ré), recalling his days on duty; a retired actress-singer (Germaine Montero); a poker-faced ticket taker at a porno movie house (Jean-Claude Remoleux); a veteran transport employee (Jacques Rispal) and the widow (Paulette Frantz). All are strongly individualized and the plight of each receives sympathetic consideration, especially as one sees them in their own quarters on the eve of the Great Event as each in personal manner bids farewell to an existence that has become intolerable. The background, too, the scene of the commercialized city with its oppressive regimentation and brainwashing advertising, is tellingly drawn.

Aubier is a comer, a novice director with ideas and style. His first film, "Valparaiso, Valparaiso," picturing a celebrated but credulous writer who becomes the sport of dubious revolutionaries, gave promise of his satirical wit. In "Le Chant du Départ" that promise is fulfilled, but he discloses another gift as well. Cruel mockery is tempered with moving pathos in this tragicomedy of poignant resignation.



Brigitte Fossey in "Le Chant du Départ."

* * *

Michel Drach is another ambitious beginner. His new film "Parlez-Moi d'Amour" (at the Concorde Pathé, the Elysées-Lincoln and the Hautefeuille), describes the sentimental education of an adolescent Parisian boy when his mother leaves town. First he falls into the arms of an over-ripe neighbor, who finds him a job as an orderly in a clinic where she is switchboard operator. Later he is smitten with a theater starlet who abandons him for a helpful producer. The script is full of interesting incidents; many have the ring of reality. But Drach has failed to organize the episodes and the meandering of his screenplay causes attention to flag. The acting, for the most part, is convincing and so is the reproduction of the lower middle-class milieu, but a lack of alert directorial control suggests that one is viewing a rough cut, that the film has yet to be edited.

* * *

"A Separate Peace" (at the Luxembourg in English) might have served Drach as a fruitful model. It, too, concerns bewildered youth, but the film is itself never bewildered. The shrewd economy of the narration, the clarity and the simplicity provide it with direct dramatic drive.

Based on a novel by John Knowles, it recounts the friendship of two students in a boys' boarding school during World War II. The havoc of the outside world is far away, but the distant thunder works on the conscience of the secluded pupils. On the threshold of adulthood, they have, in miniature, wars of their own to wage. Director Larry Peerce has captured the atmosphere of the uncertain peace of the isolated realm and obtained from John Heyl as the sports hero of the school, who is subsequently crippled, and from Parker Stevenson as his shy, admiring comrade, two striking feats of interpretation.

* * *

Miklos Jansco, the Hungarian director, has filmed a version of the Electra legend, "Pour Electre" (at the Git-Le-Coeur in Hungarian). As usual, his latest work is handsomely photographed and alive with fluid movement. It is a moving picture, but the script is wrong. Instead of the "Electra" of Sophocles or Euripides or that of Von Hofmannsthal, he has got hold of a strange Hungarian adaptation made by Laszlo Gyurko which eliminates Clytemnestra and gabbles about a firebird flying from East to West.

* * *

"Janis Joplin," a documentary of the late pop singer's career, a souvenir portrait of a bizarre personality of the show world, is at the Vendôme and La Clef (in English). It aroused considerable enthusiasm at the recent Deauville festival of American cinema.

WAVERLEY ROOT

The 'Talking' Fish and His Silent Mate

THE croaker is a conversationalist, a rare accomplishment among fish. Only the male is garrulous. The female has listening equipment, though, which Nature has decided is all she needs.

The croaker was of course given that name because of its ability to utter sounds audible to man; loose popular usage has extended the word to some other noisy fish which are not croakers —the grunts, for instance.

Croakers, strictly speaking, belong to the large family of Sciaenidae, of which the type genus is Sciaena; there are also other genera in the family, including Pogonias, the drums, so called because that is the way their vocalization, or, rather, bladderization, sounds to some persons. Croakers possess large, complicated air bladders; by alternately contracting and loosening the muscles around the bladder in rapid rhythm they squeeze sounds from it. The ability to produce sound is of limited use unless one's kind are equipped to receive it, so this has been taken care of by providing croakers, regardless of sex, with unusually large otoliths (free ear bones), formed by mineral concretions. Otoliths have uses undreamed of by croakers. Those of *Sciaena cirrosa* have been used to make necklaces; an old-fashioned home medicine for urinary infections is made in Turkey from the otoliths of *Sciaena umbra*.

All croakers are edible. Some of them are such good eating that they reach the market under the names of better publicized fish, whose quality they are quite capable of matching. They are commercially important for food wherever they appear, which is especially, but not exclusively, the Atlantic and such communicating seas as the Mediterranean and the Gulf of Mexico.

The *ombrine (Sciaena cirrosa)* grows to a length of about 40 inches and a weight of 35 pounds; there is a smaller species, *Umbrina canariensis*, found along the southern coast of the Mediterranean and for a short distance down the west coast of Africa. The larger *ombrine* is often sold as sea bass, a fish more widely known and highly prized; few persons can tell them apart.

The other Mediterranean croaker, the *corb*, justifies its usurpation of the term *Sciaena umbra* by its dark color, which is why the alternative popular name for it in French is *corbeau*, crow; indeed its scientific name in the Bloch taxonomic system is, redundantly, black crow, *Corvina nigra*. It grows to a length of 30 inches, big enough to permit cooking it in slices, fried, enlivened with a few drops of lemon juice or lapped in béchamel sauce.

Other Names

The *maigre*, the hardy croaker which ventures northward and is consequently the only one the English know, is called in French by that name too, and is also the *courbine*, the *haut bar*, the *nègre*, *mègre*, *mégrot*, *persèque* and *sciène* (the last, equivalent to Sciaena, stamps it as the archetype of croakers). Its scientific name is *Sciaena aquila*, "eagle" because of its voracity (*maigres* frequently pursue and decimate whole schools of herring or sardines), while in another system it is *Argyrosomus regium*. The first word suggests a silvery color, but actually the fish is more reddish and is marked by a golden tint on the throat which accounts for its Italian name, mouth of gold, *bocca d'oro*. *Regium*, kingly, is echoed in the Languedocian *pei rei*, which means, literally, kingfish and so does the Catalan *reig*. The "kingfish" names are accounted for by the size of the fish. The largest European croaker, it may grow to between 6 and 7 feet long. Its flesh is white and free of small bones, which makes it easy to serve and eat; it is excellent either hot or cold.

On the American side of the ocean there are several croakers but few Sciaenae. The black croaker, *Sciaena saturna*, belongs to the club, but this name is also given to several Pacific Coast fishes which are not Sciaenidae at all. A close relative of the typical genus is *Sciaenops ocellatus*, the Channel bass, also called the red *drum*, an appreciated game fish along the Atlantic coasts of both North and South America; it is good eating when young, but rather tasteless older. Curiously a full-fledged Sciaena is found in Australia, the mulloway or jewfish, whose scientific name is *Sciaena antarctica*. It is practically indistinguishable from the European *maigre*, and is extensively eaten along the southern and western coasts of this continent.

The spotfin croaker (*Roncador stearnsii*) is found on the Pacific coast, where it is thought of more as a game fish than a food fish, though it is relatively good eating. The Atlantic croaker is *Micropogon undulatus*, which might more accurately be called a drum, whose range runs from south of Cape Cod to Florida and around it along the Gulf Coast. It is a favorite of Baltimore, which calls it the hardhead. This may have been the fish of which the Spaniards reported they had seen great quantities when they discovered the West Indies; the word they used is translated as "drum," which is in accord with the generic tag Micropogon. Or the Spaniards may have sighted the spotted weakfish, *Cynoscion nebulosis*, a croaker found along the Gulf Coast and the Atlantic coast of South America.

Weakfish

The weakfish, so called from its tender mouth according to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, or because its flesh is soft and tender, according to Webster, is better known in the United States in the species *Cynoscion regalis*. Found from Cape Cod to Florida, it is called the squeteague off southern New England, the weakfish off New Jersey, and the sea trout from Chesapeake Bay southwards, a name pre-empted farther north by the Eastern brook trout, which is so called when it escapes to the sea. Chesapeake Bay is the spawning place of *Cynoscion regalis;* from there it migrates both north and south. It is esteemed all along the coast as both a game and a food fish.

The various European approaches to the name of kingfish for the *maigre* are reflected when the name of kingfish is given to an Atlantic Coast croaker, *Menticirrhus saxatilis*, or the Pacific Coast croaker, *Genyonemus lineatus*, alias the chenfish. (The Australian mulloway is also sometimes called a kingfish.) The Pacific Coast has a queenfish croaker, *Seriphus politus*.

The largest of the drums is the sea drum or black drum, *Pogonias cromis*, which can reach a length of 4 feet and a weight of 150 pounds. It is found all along the Atlantic coasts of North and South America, where it is the bane of oystermen. A good example of special adaptation, the sea drum has a mouth packed with stonehard teeth which enable it to crush shellfish; it does not even compensate for the damage it does by being either a good sporting fish or especially good eating. Nevertheless when Eugene Walter interviewed a resident of the Mobile Bay area for his book, "American Cooking: Southern Style," about the fish which used to be caught in the Bay before factories started pouring industrial wastes into it, his interlocutor mentioned croakers, kingfish, sheepsheads (an alternative name for the freshwater drum) and black drum, adding:

"I like the black drum best. You know that fish? It hums, it has a way of making a humming sound; you get a shoal of them humming together under the water on a moonlit night and it can do something to you. The Indians thought it was the ghosts of them was drowned."

(c) 1975, Waverley Root.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (IHT).—This is how The New York Times critics rate new plays and films:

Plays

"Travesties," Tom Stoppard's latest play, performed by the Royal Shakespeare Company, is, Clive Barnes says, "remarkable." "It is as iridescent as a rainbow glimpsed in a dirty puddle," he says, and almost as elusive. The story is "a fantasticated justification of a perfectly pointless life," Barnes says. The life is that of Henry Carr, particularly his days in Zurich in 1917 when he kept company with the likes of James Joyce, Lenin and Tristan Tzara. These four, "accompanied by their various womenfolk, construct a whole ballet of words, wit and oddly disturbing literary echos." John Wood is a great actor, Barnes says, one who "takes enormous risks and wins enormous wagers." As the young and old Henry Carr, he gives a virtuoso performance. And the rest of the cast, including Tim Curry as Tzara and James Booth as the properly unamused James Joyce, find nothing but praise from Barnes. The staging by Peter Wood "is just about perfect." "For once," Barnes writes, the entertainment offered is not just illuminating but dazzling."

"Conversations With an Irish Rascal" is, according to Clive Barnes "a sad echo of a sad spirit." It's an attempt to cash in on the legend of the Irish playwright Brendan Behan, whose celebrated arrival in New York in 1960 was surpassed only by his death four years later of "too much gargle." The play, about Behan in New York, bills itself as a "new musical biography," but Barnes sees it as "something a little like a drunk posturing in front of a barroom mirror." It has been adapted from the works of Behan by Kathleen Kennedy with David O. Frazier. The lead, played by Frazier, appears as little more than "the standard stage impression of the Irish drunk." Unfortunately, he neither "looks nor sounds like the Irish dramatic adventurer." Barnes liked the music, and the "simple staging by Joseph Garry makes the most of the show's theatrical possibilities." Frazier, happily, "sings better than he acts or impersonates." But the evening is not about the playwright, it is more of a cabaret performance out to "commercialize a memory."

"The Time of Your Life" is a revival of the 1939 William Saroyan play which, Clive Barnes says, "appears more relevant, more interesting" now than it did 40 years ago. The play is a day in the life of a San Francisco bar, with its assorted characters, all drinking—"not in the way of the denizens of O'Neill's bar in 'The Iceman Cometh' but in a lighter, gentler mood." It is, however, 1939 and this "simplistic, expansive and isolationist" America is about to be lost; there is something bitter beneath the crust of apple pie. John Houseman's company "is an ensemble group, depending more on interrelated resonances than individual brilliance," but there are some neat, nicely delivered performances by Nicholas Survey as the mysteriously rich Joe and Patti Lupone as Kitty Duval, the wounded bird of a whore. Barnes, looking at the current theater season, sees "one in which, slowly but surely, we are going to be reassessing a great deal of the American dramatic literature of this century" and for starters cheers Saroyan "and the play of his life."

Films

"Girls at 12" is one of three documentaries by Joyce Chopra about women in the United States. Like the other two, Richard Eder says that Chopra's tendency to bend her material into a "statement about how women are trapped or self entrapped" in American society often leads to a "clumsy irascibility." "Girls at 12" is the "clearest example" of this and also the best of the three films. It records the day-to-day life of middle-class children in New England. Chopra is trying to show that behind their pastimes is an "iron hand hammering out social straitjackets." She may be right, Eder says, but the effect of her film is a "Manichean heavy-handedness." The second film, "Matina Horner: Portrait of a Person," is not a successful portrait of the president of Radcliffe College. It does, however, succeed when dealing with Prof. Horner's work rather than her person. The third work, "Clorae and Albie" is a "sharply etched" film about two black women who dropped out and are now trying to move up again. Here the message is suited to material more naturally. "Their feeling," Eder says, "of double disadvantage—being a woman and black—comes through. The drawback is monotony: Both women keep a certain reserve, a tendency to talk about very limited things and to express their feelings with throwaway lines."

DIAMONDS

Your Best Buy single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use

Write airmail for price list or call us:

Joachim Goldenstein
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG
"Established 1925"
62 Pelikaanstraat,
Antwerp (Belgium).
Tel.: 31-33.09.82

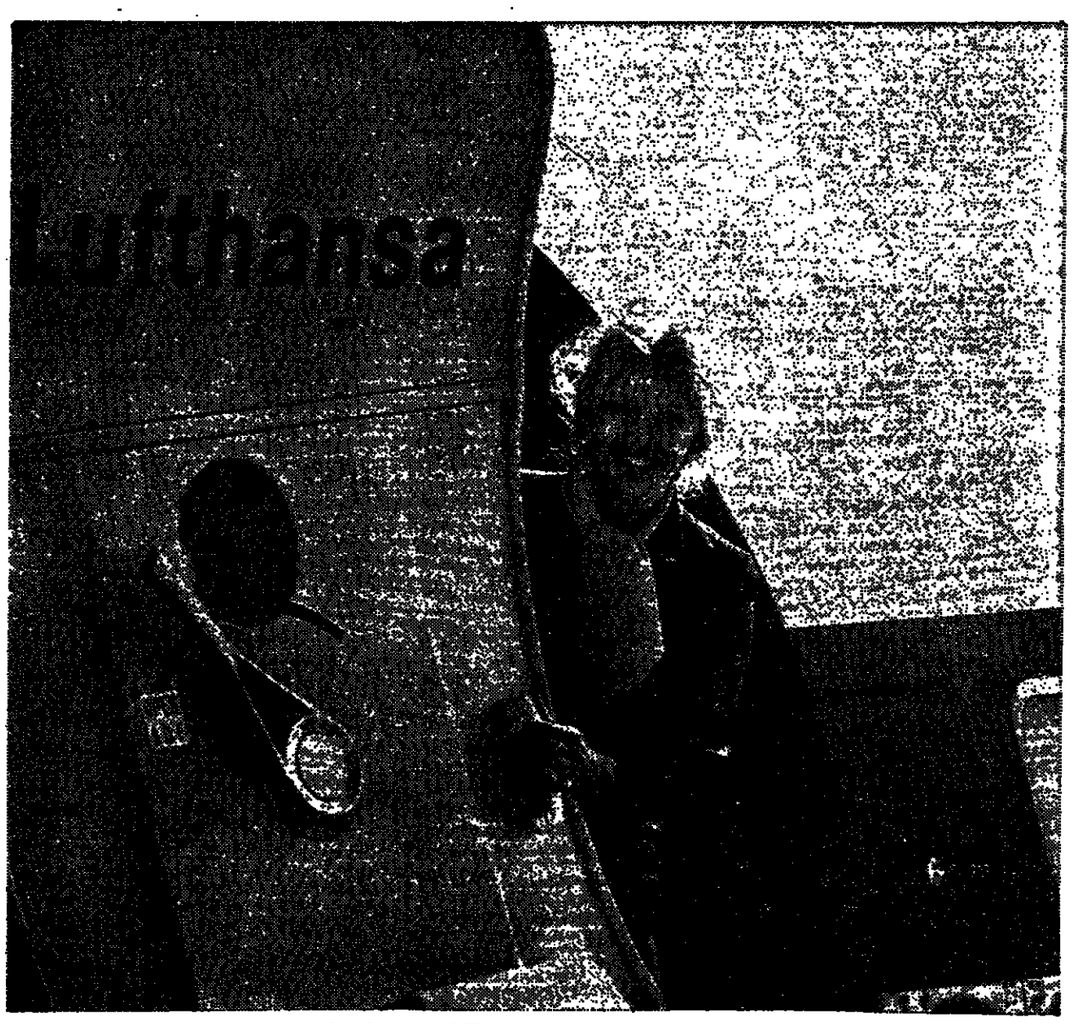
Gold Medal

Traditional SCOTCH with age appeal

HOUSE OF LORDS 8 years old



Welcome to a flight made in Germany.



From all the continents to the heart of Europe. And on to all of Europe.

The more you fly

Lufthansa
German Airlines

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Wednesday, November 5, 1975 *

Rockefeller Down...

Nelson A. Rockefeller, who won confirmation as Vice-President less than a year ago after prolonged and controversial hearings, has now removed his name from further consideration for that office. Mr. Rockefeller's surprising withdrawal is the central event in a power shake-up that leaves the Ford administration looking weak and beleaguered.

If President Ford felt he had a strong hold on his own party and on the general public, it is hard to believe that he would have voluntarily allowed Mr. Rockefeller to retire or nominally stripped Secretary of State Kissinger of his secondary but powerful job as presidential adviser on national security affairs. In both instances, firm decisions that Mr. Ford had repeatedly reaffirmed have now been reversed.

As it is, Mr. Ford seems himself increasingly vulnerable to the rival candidacy of former Gov. Ronald Reagan, hero of the unreconciled right-wingers. Many professional politicians rate the President as no more than a slight favorite, if that, over Mr. Reagan in the primaries in New Hampshire and Florida. Defeats in those early primaries could be psychologically devastating to the untested Ford campaign organization, already plagued by internal dissension.

By persuading Mr. Rockefeller to step aside as his prospective running mate, President Ford has relieved himself of the incubus—as the right-wing defines these matters—of the Rockefeller reputation as a chairman of big government, big plans, and high taxes. Fair-minded observers always have difficulty appreciating the intensity of hostile feeling that Mr. Rockefeller still evokes among the more conservative Republicans, even today.

Like many of his predecessors, Mr. Rockefeller has undoubtedly found the vice-presidency a frustrating office. The obvious divergence within the administration concerning New York City undoubtedly added to Mr. Rockefeller's frustration. Disagreeing with the severe policy laid down by the President but unable in public to argue for an alternative course, Mr. Rockefeller was perhaps in these circumstances more willing to withdraw than he might otherwise have been.

It is too early to write Mr. Rockefeller's political obituary. There are no echoes of Gen. Sherman in his letter to the President. If Mr. Ford decisively rebuffs the Reagan challenge, it is not impossible that Mr. Rockefeller may be moved to reconsider his decision at the Republican convention next summer. It is also possible that if Mr. Ford himself should withdraw from the race, Mr. Rockefeller would enter the presidential contest as the champion of progressive Republicanism rather than allow his party to drift into Mr. Reagan's control without a struggle.

...Kissinger Up

If the displacement of Vice-President Rockefeller enlarges President Ford's freedom to maneuver, it is highly doubtful that he has achieved any political gain by dismissing Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger and dropping Secretary Kissinger from his National Security Council post.

To the public at large, Mr. Schlesinger is a virtually unknown figure, but to the sophisticated political community—the constituency with which President Ford is preoccupied in this pre-primary season of intricate political maneuvers—these changes are sure to be seen as a decisive confirmation of Mr. Kissinger's power.

In promoting Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, at present Secretary Kissinger's deputy, to the top National Security Council post, the President has chosen a Kissinger loyalist who poses no threat to the secretary's continued dominance. In ousting Secretary Schlesinger, however, the President has dispensed with the services of a man of tremendous integrity who is Mr. Kissinger's intellectual equal and who has been a less adept but still formidable, rival in trying to influence congressional opinion on national security affairs.

William E. Colby, fired as director of the CIA, is only a makeweight in this political balancing act. A change of leadership at the CIA was sure to take place once the current round of congressional hearings eventually ended. Since Mr. Colby is a career civil servant prepared to stand aside whenever the President requested him to do so, the manner of his sudden dismissal was unnecessarily brutal. It served no purpose except the public relations objective of making it seem that the President was broadly reshaping his administration rather than, in fact, making a political gesture.

President Ford's nominees to serve as secretary of defense and CIA director—Donald Rumsfeld and George Bush, respectively—share several personal and political qualities. They are conservatives but with a moderate image, politically ambitious, and adept at keeping their footing on what has been a fast-moving treadmill of high office during the Nixon-Ford years. But it is doubtful whether either can master the onerous and complex responsibilities for which they have been chosen.

Mr. Bush, most recently head of the U.S. diplomatic mission in China, has worked amicably with Secretary Kissinger. The personal frictions between State and CIA that developed during the Colby tenure are not likely to recur, but Mr. Bush faces enormous tasks in restoring the agency's morale while regaining public and congressional confidence that it is responsibly led.

As secretary of defense, Mr. Rumsfeld will be far more visible than he has been as White House chief of staff. This visibility may well serve his ambition to succeed Mr. Rockefeller on the Ford ticket or to win other elective office in the future. But the defense post is an awesome job if the incumbent is to make civilian control of the military more than a facade.

Secretary Schlesinger, although he articulated a rigidly conservative view on arms control and similar complex problems, was highly qualified by intellect and professional experience to understand these issues. Except for a brief stint as ambassador to NATO, Mr. Rumsfeld is a comparative novice in the defense field.

In neither case is the Rumsfeld-Schlesinger or the Bush-Colby change-over impressive.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Civil War in Angola

With Nov. 11 as Portugal's target date for granting independence to Angola, the prospects for peaceful transition to a viable African government in that country are nonexistent. The Marxist-led Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which controls the capital of Luanda, will undoubtedly go through the charade of setting up a "Government of National Union," but such a regime will control only a portion of the national territory.

At present, that portion is steadily diminishing. With better organization, superior tactics, vast quantities of Soviet arms and Portuguese support, MPLA was able to drive two rival groups out of the oil-rich Cabinda enclave in June, out of Luanda in July, and then follow up rapidly with seizures of key ports and areas rich in natural resources. The goal was to establish MPLA as a winner, the authority with which Africa and the world would perforce have to deal.

Now, however, the Front for the National Liberation of Angola (FNLA) in the north and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) plus a separate FNLA force in the south have driven MPLA from a number of strategic positions. The prospect is for a continuation of a civil war that already may have claimed 12,000 lives.

Inevitably, MPLA, with the help of Marxist propagandists around the world, has attributed its military reverses to "mercenaries" from South Africa and half a dozen other countries, all supported by the CIA. The truth is that there are probably foreign mercenaries or adventurers in the forces of all three movements, including some 3,000 refugee gendarmes from Katanga's abortive secessionist movement in Zaire who are fighting for MPLA.

There has already been substantial foreign intervention in Angola and if the conflict continues there will be increasing danger of great-power involvement. South Africa has sent troops into Angola, supposedly in "hot pursuit" of liberation fighters from Namibia (South-West Africa) and to protect the hydroelectric projects on the Cunene River. The Soviet bloc, more radical African governments and leftist groups everywhere have long backed MPLA. Zaire and China support FNLA and there have been reports of American aid to both FNLA and UNITA.

Political and economic stakes are enormous in Angola and the temptations to intervene are great. With its better experience of intervention in a complicated civil war in Asia, the United States should take great care to avoid involvement in this equally complex civil war in Africa. Washington might privately remind Moscow that the durability of détente may well depend on the willingness of the superpowers to refrain from meddling in such trouble spots.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

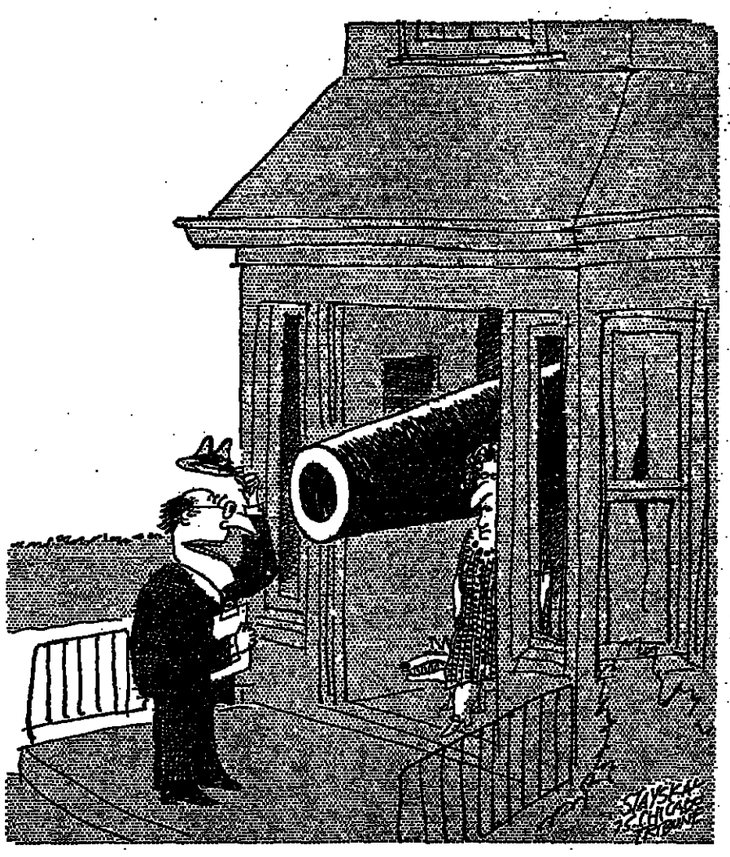
November 5, 1900

ST. PETERSBURG—Count Leo Tolstoy fell down at Yasnaya Poliana and injured his arm. A bandage was applied, and so far there has been no inflammation. It is hoped that the accident will have no ill results. Meanwhile Czar Nicholas II sent a telegram to French President Loubet on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue to the memory of former President Carnot. He pledged to work to improve Franco-Russian relations.

Fifty Years Ago

November 5, 1925

NEW YORK—Tammany Hall today is again supreme in New York City politics. Its candidate, James J. Walker, was elected Mayor by one of the largest majorities ever accorded a candidate here: 748,029 to 346,449. Not only Mr. Walker, but the entire Democratic slate was swept into office in all five boroughs. A woman, Ruth Pratt, also on the winning slate, became New York's first woman Alderman, or . . . Alderwoman.



'G-G-Good Morning, I'm Taking a Poll on How People Feel About Keeping Guns in Their Homes.'

Remarkable Soviet Naval Growth

By C. L. Sulzberger

PANAMA CITY.—Until its fleet was wiped out by the Japanese at Tsushima in 1905, Russia had been a considerable naval power since the 18th century. Indeed, after the American Revolution, John Paul Jones accepted the office of rear admiral in the service of Catherine the Great.

But czarist Russia never recovered from its disastrous defeat off the tip of Korea. Apart from a few submarines and torpedo boats, Soviet vessels likewise played an insignificant role in World War II. It had become axiomatic that Russia was not a sea power but a land power.

The first hint that Stalinist Moscow was beginning to think in terms of maritime warfare came in 1943 when the British battleship Royal Sovereign and the U.S. cruiser Milwaukee were handed over to the Soviet Union and fought as the Soviet Union's only two operable capital ships, renamed the Archangelsk and Murmansk.

Worked Hard

Since that low ebb, when Stalin's naval advisers first began to dream about the kind of blue water fleet that was customarily regarded as the status symbol of a great power, the Russians have worked hard to create a navy comparable with their vast strength on land and in the air.

Adm. Sergei Gorshkov took charge of the task when it assumed its first impressive proportions. He boasted on Navy Day (July 31), 1966: "An end has been put to the complete domination of the sea by the imperialist powers."

Gorshkov, who joined the navy at 17 and became an admiral at 31, had survived wholesale Stalinist purges. He boasted a good war record at Odessa and in command of a Danube flotilla. In 1962, after the Cuban confrontation, his ambitions to accelerate naval development were given a complete go-ahead.

He instituted a new type of global electronic intelligence handled by fishing trawlers. He developed the world's largest submarine force. He dotted the oceans with large buoys where his ships could tie up. He insisted on constructing helicopter carriers and now aircraft carriers, the first of which has been commissioned.

Thanks to this redoubtable man, Russia is today the second greatest naval power in the world and may before long be the first. By Navy Day, 1970, Gorshkov could claim: "Soviet Navy ships are constantly on the ocean including the stamping grounds of the NATO strike fleets."

Through his vision, the Soviet admiral has been able to get the Soviet Union back into the role imagined for Russia by Peter the Great and Catherine the Great, a drive toward the southerly Indian Ocean and Mediterranean.

Peter even had a project to annex Madagascar. Catherine concentrated on biting off pieces of Ottoman Turkey. In the 1820s, when Greece gained its independence, a strong Russian fleet fought beside the British and French against the Turks.

The consequence of this persistent policy is that Moscow has gained influence in many distant corners of the world. It has opened naval facilities in the Indian Ocean as the British (Sri Lanka, Bahrain, Mauritius) and the French (Madagascar and the Comores) closed up shop and while the Americans have trouble gaining congressional approval for unimpressive dots like Diego Garcia.

In the Mediterranean, where the Soviet fleet permanently on station compares well with the U.S. Sixth Fleet, Moscow has been able to use this new factor for diplomatic purposes. From the Red Sea (now linked by a reopened Suez Canal), where its ships have facilities as far down as Somalia, right into the Mediterranean heart, Russia makes its power felt.

As Turkey and Greece vie to expel U.S. bases and weaken NATO, Soviet diplomacy calmly shifts from the Egyptian bases once available to other installations in Libya from which it can survey U.S. vessels. Moscow maintains a presence in Syria's ports, and has tentatively explored chances of future facilities in Malta, which once contemplated submission to the czar.

Now, with Italy on the possible brink of a coalition including Communists, with Spain's future uncertain, and with Portugal's (at the Mediterranean gate) badly troubled, the Soviet Union is speedily outflanking NATO from the south. And here in Panama U.S. strategists worry about our naval link between two oceans.

None of this was imaginable until Moscow had developed a navy strong enough to offset implied U.S. political pressures (viz. Lebanon-Syria-Iraq, 1958, or Jordan-Israel, 1970). And the man ultimately responsible for this remarkable change is not Brezhnev but Gorshkov, who hatched the Soviet naval chicken from its first Russian egg.

Ford's Crumbling Administration

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—By chopping and changing top national security advisers, President Ford has tried to reassert personal authority over his crumbling administration. But in the process he has stimulated new doubts as to whether he has the brains to be president.

For the Sunday massacre advertised disarray in a way that makes Mr. Ford easier meat for his political foes in both parities. Hence the logic of the event which preceded everything—the decision by Nelson Rockefeller that he would not seek the vice-presidency as Mr. Ford's running mate.

Apparently Mr. Rockefeller came to that decision late last week after being humiliated by the White House in many ways, especially the President's brazen attack on New York City. When word that Rockefeller would bow out reached the White House late last week, Mr. Ford suddenly felt himself under strong pressure to show he was boss.

Glaring Exceptions

That focused attention on three glaring exceptions to the "Let's all be buddies" spirit which is Mr. Ford's idea of running an administration. First there was the problem of a seemingly omnipotent secretary of state.

The symbol of Mr. Kissinger's power was his unprecedented double role as secretary of state and head of the National Security Council. Resentment of his power inside the government was so great that two of the best men in the administration—Assistant Secretary of Defense Robert Ellsworth and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Charles Cooper—have quietly resigned their jobs because they couldn't even get a hearing on issues where they differed from Kissinger. Some of the President's closest aides, moreover, believed that Kissinger tended to overshadow the President in the eyes of the public.

The second problem was Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger, a man of rugged honesty who probably takes defense more seriously than any of his predecessors. Mr. Schlesinger was repeatedly at odds with Mr. Kissinger on matters of substance that were leaked to the press and thus became presidential headaches.

For example, Mr. Schlesinger complicated conclusion of another arms control deal with the Soviet Union by insisting that the new deal include provisions on weapons not covered in the President's first discussion of the matter with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev a year ago. Mr. Schlesinger also objected vigorously to profligate gifts of U.S. weapons to other countries in order to achieve the appearance of diplomatic success.

At a time when the President was pinning his electoral hopes on budgetary stringency, moreover, Mr. Schlesinger was fighting vigorously against cuts in the defense budget. Last week, he told Gen. Brent Scowcroft, then Mr. Kissinger's deputy at the National Security Council, that he would resign rather than let projected budgetary cuts interfere with the integrity of the defense program.

Finally there was the sad case of William Colby, the head of the CIA. Mr. Colby, genuinely shocked by disclosures of past CIA horrors, broke the cardinal rule of the intelligence game.

Rather than take the blame with his chin out, he came clean. He thus kept passing to Mr. Ford hot potatoes the President couldn't, and still can't, handle—including notably the stories of assassination plots.

Superficially Mr. Ford got all these problems out of his hair by the Sunday massacre. He took Mr. Kissinger down a notch by replacing him as head of the NSC with his deputy, Gen. Scowcroft. He is putting two old congressional buddies—Donald Rumsfeld of the White House staff and U.S. emissary to China George Bush, respectively—at the troublesome Pentagon and CIA jobs. They are, as he said at his press conference, "my guys."

Slightly Clipped

But, in fact, Gen. Scowcroft is so much the loyal No. 2 that Mr. Kissinger's power will only be clipped slightly. It remains to be seen—to put it kindly—whether Messrs. Rumsfeld and Bush have the weight to manage the Pentagon and the CIA during times of stress.

Mr. Schlesinger—who refused an offer to become ambassador to Britain in place of Elliot Richardson, who now steps up to fill the shoes of Rogers Morton as secretary of commerce—will be free to speak his piece in public.

The seemingly arbitrary decisions, moreover, betray a President who seems not to know what he's doing. The Republican right has been much appeased by the withdrawal of Rockefeller. It has been outraged by the firing of Mr. Schlesinger, whom they admire, and the mere slap on the wrist to Mr. Kissinger, whom they suspect. With the President's own party thus keenly divided, the Democrats will be that much more eager to move in for the kill next year. In those circumstances Vice-President Rockefeller does himself a favor by getting out of the murderous infighting which is now getting under way.

—Letters—

Precise

In the IHT, Oct. 18-19, the story described Nobel prizewinner Prof. Vladimir Prelog as "associated with a college in Zurich" (Eidgenossische Technische Hochschule). For the sake of scientific precision please note that the "ETH" is not a college in the U.S. meaning of the word but a federal "institute of technology" (like M.I.T.). Prof. Prelog has been working at the laboratory of organic chemistry here since 1942.

PETER KAEFER.

Zurich.

Question

Can anyone explain why the U.S., by détente, grain and technological aid, persistently debilitates itself to keep alive a regime the demise of which would bring joy and benefit to the whole world.

GEOFFREY BOCCA.

Lisbon.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Peter Lennon From London:

Chrysler's Mr. Riccardo was certainly looking for a financial life buoy from the government...

LONDON—Once again we saw the chief executive of a multinational automobile corporation—this time John Riccardo of Chrysler Corp., Detroit's third largest car manufacturer—closeted with a British Prime Minister with ambiguous intent. Had he the ambition that Henry Ford had in 1971 of bringing the British automobile workers to heel? Or was he seriously intent on closing down his subsidiary plants in Britain and passing the work on to the allegedly more docile Continental workers?

Mr. Riccardo's visit this week had that noisy air of hush-hush which was calculated to bring fearful speculation to fever pitch. He was certainly looking for a financial life buoy from the government, but also behaving like a man intent on pulling out the plug. In Detroit last week he used the language of the businessman whose awkward phraseology does service for discretion: He spoke of the necessity of "probably taking extraordinary actions which could result in nonrecurring losses." Chrysler, United Kingdom, on the rare occasions when it is not making imperceptible profits, seems to do nothing recently but make recurring losses. Last year it lost $86 million.

But these things are not always what they seem. How real in the overall Chrysler scheme of things are these losses and would withdrawing from this situation be worth the loss of prestige in closing down its British plants? More to the point: If they did close down could they really move to the Continent?

Rather Cynical

The car workers are by now rather cynical about this kind of top-level maneuver and their reactions range from blustering disbelief to outright threats that if Chrysler leaves Britain it will take nothing with it; they will occupy the factories. The memory of the Henry Ford incident is one thing which excites their belligerence. Mr. Ford's 1971 jaunt had all the appearance of a royal visit. His was an open attempt to chastise the car workers. He was treated with deference by then Prime Minister Heath and his opinions reverently repeated. Just to prove their good faith, ministers had the bad faith to leak what went on in Ford's meeting with the Cabinet.

Mr. Ford was assured that the car workers had got a good fright and that in any event the Industrial Relations Act would be able to deal legally with most labor problems.

There is often a large unprotected area of naive and wishful thinking on the part of chief executives who are used to getting their way, as Mr. Ford was to find out. For one thing car workers on the Continent began to show solidarity with the British workers and it became unlikely that Mr. Ford would find it easy to transfer business to the Continent; for the other the controversial Industrial Relations Act which was meant to put down the workers actually helped to unseat the Conservative government.

Parallel with the international maneuvering of multinational companies one can detect the outline of a multinational trade union attempt to cope with the complicated strategy of international companies.

In 1969, the two British unions most concerned with the car industry, the Transport Union (TGWU) and Engineering (AEU), organized a seminar with leaders of the U.S. United Automobile Workers' Union to work out an international policy. But there is a long way yet to go before full international cooperation in Western Europe is achieved. The French and Italian unions have close affiliations with Communists and it would take time for U.S. unions to get over their distrust of such associations. But it only takes punitive crusades like Mr. Ford's or intimidating ones like Mr. Riccardo's to help this association on its way.

Of course, for the man in the street, or the man who would like to cross the street in safety, the attitude to the automobile industry's endless problems may well be: "Why should the workers [outside the industry] bother? They have nothing to lose but their cars and that would be good riddance." Indeed when Chrysler UK, which runs fourth after British Leyland, Ford and General Motors, announces that it has the capacity to put a car a day less on the roads in Britain one feels like cringing. One toys wistfully with the idea that for once exponential growth might begin to work in our favor. This year a car a day less on the road; next year two cars a day less, in 10 years time 373,760 cars or less on Britain's roads.

Among the cars which obstructively line our avenues bumper to bumper friendly gaps would begin to appear. A glance down the road would once again give you an unobstructed view of quaint garden gates, and a man could indulge again in simple pleasures like strolling across a road instead of negotiating it like someone with St. Vitus Dance. Buses would actually get you to your destination in a time that could be calculated in advance.

Trapped

A government, particularly a Labor government, is trapped in its concern with keeping down unemployment and seems never to get time nor space to maneuver into a situation where it need no longer help bring aggressive-sounding objects like Avengers, Hunters and Mitsubishi Colts on the road. One would like to detect in these negotiations to bail out car companies some sensible plans like a modest one to persuade nationalized British Leyland to serve the country better by at least producing enough spare parts for buses. At present a number of perfectly good buses are stranded because bits had to be taken out of them to keep their older brothers on the road.

But with the jobs of 25,000 Chrysler workers at stake and the jobs of thousands more in the related component industry jeopardized, the government once again finds itself caught in a patching-up job. It is highly embarrassing for this Socialist government to find itself in the position of probably having to put money into a multinational company.

It is all the more embarrassing since only last month the secretary for industry, Eric Varley, launched a bright new scheme—which has already lost much of its radiance—to start putting money into "winning" industries. The Labor government is weary of nationalizing or propping up lame ducks. To have so many cripples is giving nationalization a bad name. The Japanese and French have had considerable success with "winning" industries but when the British try—a loser gets in the way.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher
Robert T. MacDonald

Editor
Murray M. Weiss

Managing Editor
George W. Bates

Roy Verzar, Assistant Managing Editor

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 2,520,000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 2 7112. 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-36-60. Telex: 280,650 Herald. Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris. Le Directeur de la publication: Walter H. Thayer.
© 1975 International Herald Tribune. All Rights Reserved.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الاصل

INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS **Herald Tribune** FINANCE
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1975

U.K. Officials, Chrysler Head Hold Parley

Firm to Close a Plant Through All December

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP-DJ).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson told the House of Commons today that talks with Chrysler Corp. are continuing and that Industry Secretary Eric Varley would make a statement as soon as possible.

Chrysler chairman John Riccardo is in London for talks on the company's unprofitable Chrysler (U.K.) Ltd. unit.

Mr. Wilson said nothing he had heard in his talks with Chrysler executives would cause him to underrate the "gravity of the situation."

Reporting third-quarter and nine-month losses last week in Detroit, Chrysler warned it might have to dispose of its British unit.

Mr. Wilson said he and Mr. Varley had suggested that a Chrysler representative meet members of Parliament of all parties from constituencies affected by the Chrysler problem and that the representative also talk to unions.

Chrysler officials based in Britain had no comment on Mr. Riccardo's activities. Some of the officials are apparently in the dark over the Chrysler chairman's movements here.

Most observers expect the government will offer some sort of financial aid to Chrysler (U.K.) at the same time that the company makes appreciable cuts in its workforce of 25,000.

Mr. Riccardo held talks last night with Mr. Wilson, Mr. Varley and other U.K. officials to discuss what the U.S. company calls the "grave situation facing the corporation in the United Kingdom."

Chrysler (U.K.) last year had a record loss of £17.7 million, and the first-half net loss for this year was just under £16 million.

Earlier this year the company began talks on obtaining loans of up to £35 million from Finance for Industry Ltd., in which the Bank of England has an interest.

Meanwhile, the company announced that it had altered the short-time work plan for its Ryton assembly plant in Coventry, which now will be closed throughout December.

Chrysler had planned to have the 4,000 production workers at Ryton spread the 11 working days planned for the rest of this year between November and December. Now, however, the 11 working days are all to be completed this month in a move that will allow the workers to receive higher unemployment benefits.

Chrysler workers at its other main plants of Stoke, also in Coventry, and Linwood in Scotland are also on short-time work.

U.S. Sales Up

DETROIT, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Chrysler Corp. said today its car sales for the last 10 days of October rose 5 per cent to 41,268 units from 39,138 in the year-ago period.

For the month, Chrysler said sales were up 6 per cent to 97,686 units.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

German Singer May Close Plant

Singer GmbH, the West German subsidiary of Singer Co. of the United States, is discussing with the works council the possibility of closing its industrial sewing machine plant near Karlsruhe. Managing director Friedrich Koenig says that the planned closure, which will cost 600 jobs, results from a dramatic downturn in the industrial machine market and high costs of manufacturing in West Germany. The plant had 1974 sales of 55.2 million deutsche marks, 30 per cent lower than 1973. Most of the output was exported, particularly to the United States. Singer's four plants in Germany had total 1974 sales of 253 million DM.

French Eye Amoco's W. German Unit

The French state-owned ELF-ERAP oil group is negotiating to buy the distribution network of Amoco Deutschland, a unit of American Oil Co. in West Germany. The operation, already approved by the German authorities, would be carried out through Mineraloel GmbH, ELF-ERAP's German subsidiary. The purchase involves some 396 service stations throughout the country and will bring the French group's network in Germany to about 700 outlets. Last year the French group acquired the West German distribution network of Occidental Petroleum Co.

P&O, Shell in Saudi Venture

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. of London, Royal Dutch-Shell group and Saudimaft Corp. were granted a license by the Saudi Arabian government to form a joint-venture shipping company. P&O says the company, to be called Saudimaft Tankers, will in the next few months own and operate tankers under the Saudi Arabian flag. Saudimaft, a privately-owned Saudi company, will hold 53 per cent, P&O and Shell will each own 23.5 per cent.

Earnings of Canadian Firms Fell

Net profit of 103 early-reporting Canadian companies totaled $Can. 554.8 million in the third quarter, down 37 per cent from the year-earlier period, according to a survey by the Wall Street Journal. An earlier compilation for the second quarter showed 107 companies earned $Can. 667.5 million, down 20 per cent from the like 1974 quarter. For the first nine months, earnings of the 103 companies totaled $Can. 1.81 billion, 24 per cent less than in the 1974 period. Large declines in the latest period were particularly evident for forest-product companies, which have been plagued by strikes and lower demand. Also, reduced metal prices and strikes severely depressed earnings for mining concerns, while the manufacturing group was pulled down sharply by earnings declines for Ford Motor Co. of Canada and by Alcan Aluminium Ltd.

Kredietbank Profits 'Satisfactory'

Kredietbank of Belgium reports that profits in the six months ended Sept. 30 were "satisfactory," given the unfavorable economic situation. It expects that the second-half results should show a similar trend. The volume of deposits and short-term certificates of deposit rose 10.8 per cent to 148.9 billion Belgian francs (about $3.9 billion) in the six months, it said. Demand for credit remained very weak because of the generally depressed economic situation, despite lifting of credit restrictions and lowering of interest rates to borrowers.

Policy Based on Teaching of Friedman

Chile Uses Shock Tactics to Curb Inflation

SANTIAGO, Nov. 4 (AP-DJ).—Chile's decision to induce a recession of tremendous proportions as a means to stop runaway inflation has resulted in the closing of numerous factories, a halt in construction and an unemployment rate nearing 20 per cent.

Despite this, government economists believe that to better the lot of the people they must ease inflation, no matter how much it hurts in the short run. And they think a recovery is not too far off.

In terms of inflation at least, the treatment seems to be working as predicted. The monthly inflation rate has been sliced in half—from 20 per cent in June to less than 9.2 per cent in September. And hopes are high that by the end of 1975 the rate will be down to 5 per cent a month—that is, close to 60 per cent a year and near 80 per cent a year including compounding.

Although Chile's inflation had been high before, the country's worst economic problems came during the government of former President Salvador Allende, when Marxist economists held sway for three years. These economists, thrown out of office in the military coup of 1973, left behind an inflationary spiral that hit 1,000 per cent in their final year.

To do something about the economy, the new military junta chose to shift the whole Chilean economic system into reverse by turning from the rigid state controls of the Marxists to practically unshackled free enterprise.

The junta was influenced by a team of conservative Chilean economists that followed the theories of Milton Friedman, who advocates fiscal and monetary restraint and a minimum of government interference with the forces of the free market.

These new Chilean economists moved quickly last year to begin dismantling the nation's socialist structure. They sold as many state enterprises as they could find buyers for, reduced costly subsidies on many goods and services, and scrapped most price controls, which were extensive at the time.

Their aim then was to cut government spending and bring inflation under control in gradual steps so as to cause as little shock to the economy as possible. Aided by record world prices for copper, which provides about 80 per cent of Chile's export earnings, they looked successful last year. The budget deficit dropped from 55 per cent of expenditures to 35 per cent, and inflation slowed to 375 per cent a year.

But with the worldwide recession, copper sales slumped and the price plummeted from $1.50 a pound to less than 60 cents—barely covering the cost of mining it. There was nowhere to turn to finance the government's deficits.

"By February," says Finance Minister Jorge Cauas, "we could see that inflation was heading toward 800 per cent this year if we didn't cut the government's deficit drastically. We had to abandon the gradual approach, and in April we started the shock treatment."

Devastating Results

Because government spending accounts for nearly half of Chile's national output, the repercussions were devastating. Almost all government construction stopped. Cement sales dropped 40 per cent overnight. Steel sales fell to 36,000 tons in this year's second quarter from 114,000 in the first period, and the steel company's most skilled workers were assigned to tending the plant's gardens to keep the men on the payroll.

Retail sales plummeted, too, as factories of all kinds closed for long vacations.

Chileans suffering the effects of the shocks say they do not care for economist Friedman's ideas any better than they did for those of Karl Marx. "Why are we always a laboratory?" a discharged factory worker complains. "We are a country for rent, complete with people, so that academics and fanatics from all over the world can come to try out their theories on us. The trouble is nothing ever works."

The most prominent critic of current Chilean economists is Eduardo Frei, the Christian Democratic party leader who was president just before Mr. Allende. It was Mr. Frei who in an interview with a local newsmagazine recently criticized the free-market economic model as "absolutely wrong for Chile."

Because this country has a population of only 11 million, he argues, giving a free hand to private enterprise only makes more powerful the few companies that dominate the markets. He also disagrees with the methods used in applying the shock treatment, which has put most of the suffering on blue-collar workers.

Almost everyone agrees that the purchasing power of Chileans has dropped painfully since the conservative economists began trying to stabilize the peso two years ago, although exact figures are disputed. Government estimates put the people back at income levels of five years ago.

New U.S. Car Sales Top Year-Ago Level

DETROIT, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—New U.S. car sales in October topped sales for the same year-ago period for the first time in two years.

Sales totaled 773,623 in October thanks to a buying surge of 1976 models. This was an increase of 23.3 per cent over 627,521 cars sold in October, 1974.

It marked the first time since September, 1973, that sales had exceeded the same month of the previous year. The fall of 1973 marked the start of the industry's two-year sales slump, which executives say has now ended.

Foreigners Reported Owning 5 Per Cent of French Industry

PARIS, Nov. 4 (IHT).—In a survey of foreign investments in France, the Finance Ministry reported today that 5 per cent of French industry was owned by aliens in 1973 when the survey was undertaken.

Another 1.2 per cent of French industry had significant foreign ownership, where more than 20 per cent but less than 50 per cent of the capital was in alien hands.

Americans accounted for the biggest single source of foreign capital—30 per cent of the total.

France's Common Market partners—Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium-Luxembourg, West Germany and Italy—together accounted for almost 40 per cent of the overall total.

However, the biggest single share behind the Americans was accounted for by Switzerland, with about 13 per cent of the total.

The ministry noted that the overall 6.2 per cent foreign penetration of French industry was small by comparison with the 50 per cent reported in West Germany in 1970 and more than 20 per cent reported in Canada, Australia, Sweden and Japan. No figures were given for the United States, Belgium or Britain.

Only the Netherlands reported a lower rate of foreign penetration—1 per cent—according to data compiled in 1971.

The study showed 42.3 per cent of the oil and hydrocarbons sector was controlled by foreign firms as of Jan. 1, 1973. Foreign capital accounted for 39.8 per cent of the farm equipment industry, 30.3 per cent of the oils and fats sector, 29.6 per cent of the electrical and electronics industry, 28.4 per cent of the chemical sector, 24.4 per cent of the precision equipment industry and 23.3 per cent of the rubber and plastic business.

These foreign-controlled businesses employed 18 per cent of the labor force and accounted for 25.8 per cent of total industrial sales.

Net investments by these firms in France amounted to 4.7 billion francs (about $1.1 billion at current rates of exchange), up from 3.8 billion in 1972 and 3.8 billion in 1971. By contrast, France's foreign investments totaled 4.2 billion francs in 1973, up from 3.4 billion francs in 1972 and 2.8 billion francs in 1971.

Markets Closed

Most New York commodity markets—cotton, cocoa, coffee and sugar—were closed Tuesday, as were most banks, due to election day.

Banks and markets in Italy were closed for a national holiday.

Gas Shortage In U.S. May Hit Industry

Firms in Eight States Face Winter Closure

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—Most states probably can ride out this winter's expected shortage of natural gas by using other fuels, but some industries in at least eight states may have to shut down, the Federal Energy Administration says.

According to a survey released by the agency yesterday, the expected shortages will be relatively small in terms of total requirements but will fall heaviest on industrial users.

Industries unable to obtain or use alternative fuels may be forced to stop operations, and in many cases this will have a severe impact on local economies, the report said.

Industries in at least eight states appear headed for significant shortages that cannot be avoided, the FEA said.

North Carolina could be short as much as 13 per cent of its total gas requirements, the FEA figures show, while Delaware may face an unavoidable 5.2-per-cent shortage.

Gas shortages which cannot be relieved by substitute fuels could reach 4.1 per cent in Maryland, 3.8 per cent in Ohio and 3 per cent in Kentucky, the survey indicated.

Kansas, Missouri and Pennsylvania face possible, unrelievable, shortages between 1 per cent and 2 per cent.

The survey indicated that electric power plants will bear the brunt of gas curtailments in many areas.

States expected to be able to obtain replacement fuels in sufficient quantities to keep their shortages below 1 per cent include New York and New Jersey, the report said.

California, Florida and Georgia are expected to be able to replace their entire shortages with other fuels.

Profit Up 128% At Nissan Motor In First Half

TOKYO, Nov. 4 (AP-DJ).—A 128-per-cent increase in profit in the half year ended Sept. 30 was reported today by Nissan Motor Co.

The car maker said net profit totaled 19.4 billion yen ($64 million) in the half year, up from 8.5 billion yen in the same period last year.

Sales rose to 826.1 billion yen from 660.2 billion yen. The company set an unchanged dividend of 4 yen.

Nissan attributed the higher profit to increased sales in the domestic market, to a price rise in exports and to good sales of high added-value products. Export prices rose an average 6.1 per cent during the half-year period, officials said.

Nissan's overall shipments during the March-September period totaled 1,006,942 autos, up 12 per cent from a year earlier, of which exports accounted for 427,169 units, down 4 per cent, officials said.

Nissan forecast its net profit for the full year ending March 31 at 40 billion yen, up from 18.8 billion yen last year.

An expected rise in exports to the United States would contribute to the projected higher export total, they said. Inventories in the United States stand at only a month's supply, against a normal level of three months' supply, the officials said.

Stocks Inch Ahead In Sluggish Trading

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (IHT).—Stocks showed a small overall gain in New York today but there was little volume behind it. Banks in many states were closed for election day.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 4.41 points to 830.13, and advancing issues moderately outnumbered declines about 745 to 570.

At 3 o'clock the Dow was up 2.52.

Volume totaled 11.57 million shares compared with 11.4 million yesterday.

Brokers said some buying was encouraged by congressional action toward a bill to soften the general economic effects of the expected New York City debt default and financial collapse.

Analysts added that some short-covering was apparent along with some light buying in recently depressed issues.

Brokers said the buying was slowed by reports of continuing White House and Federal Reserve opposition to a bailout of New York City to avert default.

IBM gained 2 1/4 to 213 1/2. It introduced a new communications controller, which it said will offer improved internal performance for faster data communications operations.

Halliburton, which reported higher earnings, rose 3 3/4 to 142 3/4.

Among the other issues up a point or more were Bristol-Myers up 1 1/4 to 67 1/2, Philip Morris 1 7/8 to 50 3/8, UAL 1 1/2 to 24 1/8, Chemical New York 1 to 27 5/8, and Eastman Kodak 1 to 100.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in light trading. The Amex index fell 0.06 to 82.59.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.07 to 81.35.

In Chicago, a surge of new buying produced short covering and the combination drove farm commodity futures prices higher on the Board of Trade.

Soybeans gained 6 cents and wheat futures almost as much. Oats were up about 5 while corn futures were mixed. Soybean oil advanced nearly 1/2 cent a pound but soybean meal futures were mixed.

Bonn Sets Limit On Social Outlay

BONN, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Finance Minister Hans Apel said today that West Germany's growing federal budget deficit would mean no extension of social services over the next few years, and government concentration on maintaining existing levels.

"We will have to direct our efforts not to expansion, but to consolidation of our social services," he told the Bundestag (lower house of parliament).

Mr. Apel was introducing the broad outlines of his 1976 budget, which foresees total federal expenditure of 168.1 billion deutsche marks, about 38.6 billion DM less than expected revenue from taxation.

Details on spending are due early next year.

Fed to Keep Money Supply Growth Down

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said today the board will continue its policy of moderate monetary growth over the next 12 months, but is changing slightly its growth-rate goals for the more broadly defined money supply.

The growth-rate target for currency in circulation and demand deposits (M-1) will remain at 5 to 7.5 per cent, he said.

However, the target for M-2, time and savings deposits at banks plus M-1, has been widened by reducing the lower end of the range one percentage point. The growth range is now 7.5 to 10.5 per cent.

Mr. Burns told the Senate Banking Committee the growth range for M-3, which includes deposits at thrift institutions plus M-2, has also been widened by one percentage point at the lower end of the range. This makes the target growth range 9 to 12 per cent for M-3.

Mr. Burns said the growth ranges now apply to the 12 months from the third quarter of 1975 to the third quarter of 1976. They previously had been from the second quarter of 1975 to the second quarter of 1976.

Mr. Burns first announced the Federal Reserve's target rates for monetary growth last March.

He said M-1 grew at an 11.2-per-cent annual rate during the second quarter because of tax rebates and special Social Security payments. The growth of M-1 has been reduced to a 2.2-per-cent annual rate from July through September, partly due to action by the board.

Measured on quarterly averages, Mr. Burns said M-1 increased at an annual rate of 8.6 per cent between the first and second quarters and 6.9 per cent between the second and third quarters.

The rates for M-2 in those same quarters were 11.2 per cent and 10.4 per cent, while M-3 increased at annual rates of 13.8 and 13.1 per cent.

Mr. Burns said the Fed cannot maintain these growth rates indefinitely because of the dangers of new inflation and will eventually have to reduce the rate of monetary and credit growth.

Con Ed Sees Bankruptcy if N.Y. Defaults

Urges President Ford To Reconsider Policy

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Consolidated Edison Co., which supplies New York City's gas, electricity and steam, warned today that it may be driven into insolvency if New York City defaults on its obligations.

"It is clear," the utility said in a telegram to President Ford, "Con Edison could not survive for long if it continued to serve a bankrupt city, and continued to pay taxes, but was not itself paid by the city . . ."

The company urged the Ford administration to reconsider its refusal to prevent the city from defaulting and called for federal aid.

Such assistance, the company said, could and should be so conditioned as to assure not only the federal Treasury be protected, but that in the future no municipality willingly seek federal aid to stave off bankruptcy.

The company said it receives a total of $350 million a year from the city, the state and the various public agencies for electricity, gas and steam.

"We should not be placed in a position where our choices are either to disconnect essential utility service to the city and state, or to withhold paying a large part of the taxes we now annually pay the city and state or to ourselves slip into insolvency," the company said.

Burns Optimistic

In Washington meanwhile, Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said he did not believe a default by the city would have any significant impact on the value of the dollar.

Mr. Burns said that the weakness that developed in the dollar last month around the time that New York nearly defaulted could be attributed to a decline in interest rates here.

He said that he had a large number of conversations with "highly placed European financial sources" last month when the dollar was under some pressure. "I found they were not really concerned about a New York City default," Mr. Burns said.

Bankers and others he talked to in Europe told him the decline of the dollar was limited and could be explained by the recent decline in U.S. interest rates, he said.

25% reduction on
THE BEST OF Aquascutum LONDON
CHARVET - PLACE VENDOME
CHARVET - MATIGNON

ITALY
Visit the 44th
CYCLE AND MOTORCYCLE
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
MILAN from 22nd to 30th NOVEMBER, 1975.
in the grounds of the Milan Fair
An unrivaled world production display of
2 and 3-wheeled vehicles
Interpreters service for foreign visitors
For information:
A.N.C.M.A., Via Mauro Macchi, 32 20124 MILANO (Italy)

Hanson Trust Limited
through its subsidiary
Carisbrook Industries Inc.
has acquired the
Specialty Textile Group
of
Indian Head, Inc.

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Hanson Trust and assisted in the negotiations.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

November 5, 1975

Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited

an international bank with
a wide range of activities specialising in
Euro-currency Finance

Share, Loan Capital & Reserve U.S. $45.6 million
Loans U.S. $351.7 million
Total Assets U.S. $718.9 million
(Equivalent of £ Sterling as at 28th February 1975)

ajb

Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited
29-30 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3QA
Telephone: 01-623 5661. Telex: 883661

Jointly owned by
The Sanwa Bank Ltd The Mitsui Bank Ltd
The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd The Nomura Securities Co Ltd
(Shareholders' aggregate assets exceeding U.S. $80,000 million)

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 4

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
42⅛	23¾	AbbtLab .80	17	93	40	39	39¾	+ ¾
47⅝	33¼	ACF In 2.60	8	14	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ⅛
10⅝	7	AcmeClv .50	4	20	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
4⅛	1⅝	AdmDg .04e	7	4	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
11	7¾	AdmEx .77e		21	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	2½	Adms Millis		39	4½	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	3¼	Adddressog	18	60	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
10	7¾	Advinv .24e		17	7½	7⅝	7¼	
29⅞	17⅝	AetnaLf 1.08	12	182	22½	21¾	21⅞	
12	6⅞	Ahmans .20	6	3	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Aileen Inc	10	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	
79⅝	44⅝	AirPrd .20b	16	62	63⅞	62¾	63⅝	+ ¾
13⅞	4⅞	AirbnFrt .60	10	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
23⅛	10½	Aircoinc 1	5	22	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	1	AJ Industris	4	12	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	10½	Akzona 1.20		10	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	
14½	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.28	7	4	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z100	78½	78½	78½	+ ½
17⅝	9	Alaska Intrs	7	57	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅜
19⅝	13	AlbanyIn .60	14	6	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
8⅞	4⅛	AlbertoC .36	16	7	6	6	6	
28¼	12¼	Albertsn .60	10	22	23⅜	20⅞	20¾	+ ⅛
26⅝	16⅝	AlcanAlu .80	18	85	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	AlcoStd .56	5	37	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
29	19⅝	AlconLb .24	23	8	22⅝	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
7⅝	2½	Alexdrs .16e	7	47	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ¼
4⅛	1⅝	AllenMt .48e		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅝	6⅞	AllegCp .45e	6	11	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
25⅛	20⅛	AlegLd 1.80	5	7	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅜
36⅝	31⅜	AlegLd pf3		2	33⅛	33¼	33¼	— ¼
18¾	12⅞	AllgPw 1.52	8	25	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	4⅛	AllenGrp .40	15	12	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	8	184	32½	32¼	32¼	— ½
15⅝	8⅛	AlldMnt .6	6	101	10	9½	9⅝	— ⅜
16⅛	10⅝	AlldProd 1	51	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	15⅝	AlldStr 1.60	9	46	44⅞	44⅛	44⅜	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	Alld Spkt	88	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	⅛	
12⅝	6⅝	AllisChal .26	6	48	11⅞	11½	11¾	+ ¼
12½	6	AlphaP .36p	8	12	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	— ⅛
50¼	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	14	222	36⅛	35¾	35⅞	
56¼	28¾	Amax 1.75	10	42	47⅝	47⅛	47½	— ¼
16	6	AMBAC .60	6	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
5⅜	3	Acord .28	5	6	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	13¼	Aerce 1.20	6	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	15⅝	A Hess .30b	4	103	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
57⅞	42	A Hes pf3.50		70	46	45⅞	45⅞	
22	7⅜	AAirFilt .48	10	7	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
10⅛	5⅛	A Airlin		105	7	7	7	— ⅛
14⅞	3¾	A Baker .40	7	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
43⅛	30½	A Brnds 2.68	7	62	35½	35⅛	35⅛	
27⅛	13⅞	ABdcst .80	12	81	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
12⅜	5	ABkNM .36	7	4	10	9⅞	10	
34½	28	A Can 2.20a	7	25	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	18¾	A Can pf1.75		8	20½	20⅝	20½	
3⅛	1	ACan Mtg		14	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
19½	13¾	A Chain 1.20	6	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
30⅝	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	8	87	24⅞	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
13	6¼	ADist .12p		4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
29½	16½	ADistTel .56	10	34	22⅛	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	ADalVt		1	4	4	4	
21	14¾	AEIPw 2	9	273	20½	20⅜	20⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	3⅛	AFally .28	6	29	8⅝	8½	8½	
6	2⅛	AFin .10p		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
24⅞	20⅞	AGIBd 1.96e		10	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	14⅞	AGenCv 1.32		10	16	16	16	+ ⅛
13⅛	9	A Gnins .60	6	57	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
22½	17⅞	A Gin pf1.80		7	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
16½	8⅞	AHoist .70	5	16	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
43⅛	27⅜	A Hoe .92	23	605	35⅞	34¼	35¼	+ ⅜
191½	128	A Hoe pf 2		1	155	155	155	— ⅜
38½	25⅞	AHosp .30	24	133	32⅛	32¼	32½	+ ¼
5	1⅞	A Invest		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7¼	3½	A Medici .12	8	29	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
7¼	1⅜	A Medicorp	4	52	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
7⅛	⅜	A Motors		149	5⅜	5½	5¼	+ ¼
36¼	29⅞	ANatG 2.54b	7	22	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	
9⅞	3⅜	Am Seating	5	8	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
15⅛	5⅜	AmShip .68b		4	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
16½	8½	AmStand .80	6	43	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
55	41⅜	A Std pf4.75		4	52¾	52¼	52¾	
9⅝	6	AmSterll .38	10	34	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
30⅝	24⅞	AmStrs 1.60	6	13	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
52	44⅜	AmT&T 3.40	10	564	49½	49¼	49⅜	+ ⅛
56⅛	49	AmT&T pf 4		12	53¼	52⅞	53⅛	— ⅛
46¼	40½	ATT pfB3.74		4	45⅛	44⅞	45	
10¼	8½	AWatWk .64	4	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
20⅝	8½	Ameron 1	4	14	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
5⅞	2⅜	AmesD .10e	5	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
21¼	10⅛	Ametek 1	8	16	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅛
22	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	11	49	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
22	14¾	Amfac Inc	4	96	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
40⅞	⅛	AMP Inc .7	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
4⅝	6⅛	Ampco .40a	4	6	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
7⅞	⅛	Ampex Corp		49	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	1½	Amrep Corp		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
38⅞	25½	Amstar 2.48	4	9	35½	35	35	
70¼	35¼	Amsted 3.60	5	21	59⅞	58⅞	59⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Amtel .32	4	13	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
20⅛	13½	Anacond .60		168	15⅞	15⅛	15½	+ ⅜
24½	14	AnchrH 1.20	9	18	23⅞	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
37	20½	AndCly 1.20	8	29	37⅜	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅜
8⅞	4½	Angelica .12	7	9	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
22½	9⅝	AnsulCo .53t	4	26	10½	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
15	9⅛	Apache .30	9	30	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ½
23	9½	ApcoOil .49t	18	172	23¼	21⅞	23	+ 1¼
4⅛	11-16	Apec Corp		17	2⅛	2½	2½	
13⅛	9⅛	APL Cp .60	5	24	12⅞	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
4	1¼	Appld Mag		17	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
56⅛	38	ARA Sv 1.86	12	27	45¼	45	45	— ½
11⅞	6⅞	ArcataN .44	5	33	8¼	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
41¼	16⅛	ArchrD .25b	16	208	38¼	37⅞	38¼	
4⅞	1⅜	Arctl Entr		17	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Aristar		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅛	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	6	136	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅞	ArkBest .35r		3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
28⅝	20⅝	ArkLGs 1.70	6	45	25	24⅝	25	
22½	20½	ArkLaGs wi		15	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
4	1⅜	Arlen RltyD		17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
34	23	Armco 1.56a	5	55	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
30	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10		3	25	25	25	
53	43⅞	Armr pf4.75		z50	45	45	45	
28	17⅞	ArmstCk .80	17	43	24⅛	23⅞	24	
17⅛	10½	Armst Rub	11	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅜	Arvin .22t	19	88	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
47⅞	29	ASA Ltd .80		113	34⅞	33⅞	34	— ⅛
18⅞	13⅛	Asarco .60	10	220	13⅞	13⅛	13½	
24⅛	16⅞	AshlOil 1.50	5	69	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
35⅛	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	14	42	34⅝	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
25⅝	17¾	AsdSpg 1.40	6	4	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ¼
10¼	5⅛	Athlone .40	3	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	1⅝	AtlcoM .15e		20	1⅞	1½	1½	— ⅛
19½	12⅛	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	16	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	+ ¼
118	75½	AtlRich 2.50	16	355	92⅛	91	92⅛	+ ⅝
73⅛	52	AtlRc pf2.80		44	62½	61½	62¼	+ ½
5⅛	1⅛	Atlas Corp	25	58	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅝	ATO Inc .20	5	23	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
65	27⅛	AutData .48	27	27	56⅛	56½	56½	— ½
6	1⅛	Autmind .20	6	24	4½	4⅛	4½	
7⅝	2⅛	Avco Corp		30	5⅜	5½	5½	
1⅛	⅛	Avco Cp wf		6	13-16	13-16	13-16	
26½	9⅛	AvcoCp pf		15	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
38⅛	19	AveryPd .30	33	28	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
9⅞	5⅛	Avis Inc	7	18	7⅝	7¼	7⅛	
9⅝	4⅛	Avnetinc .40	4	27	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
51¼	27⅛	AvonPd 1.48	19	398	41⅞	40¼	41	+ ½
24½	12½	AztecOG .20	19	37	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	— ¼

B

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27⅞	13½	BabckW .80	6	50	17⅞	17½	17¾	+ ¼
7⅛	3	Bache .30e	4	30	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	4½	Bakerln .24	8	62	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
58⅝	32	BakerOil .42	17	281	48⅝	47⅝	47⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	6⅛	BaldDH .60	6	48	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
20¼	11⅞	Ball Cp .70	6	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	BallyMf .02e	6	12	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	15½	BalGE 1.96	7	76	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
54	45⅞	Balt pfB4.50		z100	52	52	52	+ 1½
16⅞	11½	BanCal 1.34	9	1	15⅛	15½	15½	

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
41¼	24¼	Bandag Inc	18	251	26	25½	25½	— ⅝
6	2⅜	Bangr Pnt		26	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
17	9	BangP pf 2		2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
34	24½	BkofNY 2.20	4	22	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	9½	Bk of Va .88	5	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
42	28⅝	BankTr 3	4	124	29½	29	29¼	+ ⅛
25½	23¼	BnkT pf2.50		17	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
30⅝	19½	BarbOil 1.60		3	28½	28¼	28½	+ ¼
18⅞	10⅝	BardCR .20	13	89	13⅞	13½	13⅝	
11¾	6⅛	Basicinc .60	3	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
31⅝	14½	BatesMf .80	3	305	28⅝	28⅜	28½	— ⅛
37½	21⅝	BeachL .60	13	73	28¼	27½	28	+ ⅛
51⅝	31½	BaxtLab .19	29	148	39½	38⅞	39⅛	+ ⅛
18	14½	BaySIG 1.80	5	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	3¼	BaykClg .24	22	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
24⅛	14¾	Bearing .40	8	19	18	18	18	— ¼
24⅛	14⅛	BeatFds .76	13	361	23¼	22⅞	23	— ⅛
39½	17⅞	Beckn .50	14	70	39	38⅛	38⅜	— ⅝
37⅞	28	BectDick .40	29	46	36½	36⅛	36⅛	
14⅛	6⅞	BeechA .75b	5	17	12⅛	12⅛	12½	
22	11¼	BelcoP .95e	3	36	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
17	12⅛	Belden 1.20	8	4	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
8⅝	5¼	BeldHe .30b	10	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	10½	Bell How .84	7	45	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅜
18	12¾	BelsCo 1b	8	16	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
45⅛	27⅜	Bendix 2	9	17	43⅝	43⅛	43¼	+ ⅛
67⅜	36	Bendix pf 3		4	64½	64⅛	64½	+ ⅛
21¾	14½	BenfICp 1.25	6	46	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	38	Benef pf4.30		21	47⅜	47	47⅛	+ 1
7⅞	1¼	BenfStd Mtg		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	BengtB .07e	6	22	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	2⅝	Best Prod	18	24	12⅞	12⅝	12½	
40¼	24⅝	BethStl 2a	4	122	33⅛	33⅛	33½	+ ¼
63	35⅝	BigThre .48	20	23	57⅞	57⅛	57⅝	— 1¼
36⅛	20⅞	BlackDr .40	28	157	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅞	BlairJhn .32	150	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
16	10¼	BlissLa 1b	5	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
16½	10⅝	BlockHR .80	10	59	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
35	12½	BlaBell .80	10	87	34⅞	33⅝	34½	+ ⅞
4	1⅝	Bobbie Brks		11	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
31⅞	15½	Boeing .80	8	486	26⅝	26¼	26½	— ⅛
27¼	10½	BoiseCas .65	10	182	22	21⅞	22	
22	15⅝	BkMont 1.60	6	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	20½	Borden 1.30	9	70	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	13⅛	BorWar 1.35	10	104	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Borans	5	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24⅛	15½	BosEd 2.44	9	27	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
90	78	BosE pf8.88		z150	80⅞	80⅛	80½	— 1
10⅞	9⅞	BosE pf1.17		55	10½	10¼	10¼	
8⅞	5	Braniff .20e	5	137	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
50¼	36½	BriggsS 1.60	18	8	46½	46¼	46½	+ ¼
69⅞	45½	BristMy 1.60	16	180	67¾	66	67⅞	+ 1½
46	33	BristM pf 2		5	43⅛	41⅞	43⅛	+ ⅜
12⅝	4½	BritPet .39e	5	71	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
24½	12¾	Brkwy Gls 1	7	35	23⅛	22⅞	22¾	+ ⅛
17	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	7	13	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
19⅝	13⅛	BwnGp 1.20	12	38	19⅞	19	19⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅞	BwnShrp .20	9	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9½	5	BrwnFer .20	13	8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
15⅛	9	Brunswk .40	0	177	10⅞	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
16	9¼	BrushW .40	7	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
7	1	BT Mtg .90e		61	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
51¼	28	BucyErie 1	5	18	43	42½	42¾	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	BuddCo .60	9	19	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
54½	48¼	BuddCo pf5		z100	49½	48½	48½	— 1½
5¼	4½	BudCa pf.60		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5	2⅛	Budget Ind		34	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅞	BulovaW .20		101	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	18⅛	BunkHill 1.86		2	19⅞	19⅞	18⅞	
8	3¼	BunkrR .20p		29	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅞	Bunkr pf1.50		3	12	12	12	— ⅛
28¼	14⅞	Burlind 1.20	19	64	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
42⅞	28⅝	BurlNo .85p	12	75	32¼	31⅝	32	+ ⅜
7⅞	6½	BurlNo pf.55		2	6½	6½	6½	
32	11⅞	Burndy .82	9	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
110⅝	61¼	Burrchs .60	21	c548	83¾	83⅛	83⅛	

C

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5½	2⅛	CabCab For		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
23⅛	15⅜	CabotCp .92		14	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Cadence Ind		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6¼	2⅜	Caesars Wrl	5	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Cal Finanl	92	11	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
16¼	13⅛	CalPUt 1.52	7	4	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	
18¼	7⅛	Callahn .30r	11	25	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅝
3⅛	1¼	Camrn Brn		5	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
26¼	19⅜	CamRL .60a	13	32	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	+ ¼
34	27⅜	CamSp 1.24	2	267	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ¼
17⅛	12⅜	CdnPac .86g	6	81	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
13	7⅞	CanalR 1.10	2	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
43½	22	CapCit Com	13	214	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	19	Cap Hold .34	13	73	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
3⅛	⅛	Capit Mtg		18	⅞	⅜	13-16	+ 1-16
47⅞	28¼	Carbor 1.70	7	14	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ¼
3¼	2	Carling OKe		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅛	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	95	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
26½	24½	CarP pf2.67		9	26	26	26	
25⅛	15⅞	CarTec 1.60	5	2	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ¼
13⅛	6⅞	CarrCp .52	23	72	9¼	9	9	
13⅛	10	CarrGn .80a		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
25	13¼	Cart Hwl .80	12	61	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅛
10½	6⅛	CartWall .40		33	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6½	CascNGs .92	13	5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
17½	13¼	CastlCk .80b	5	78	15¼	14½	15¼	+ ⅝
75⅞	48	CaterpTra 2	1	132	71⅞	71	71	— ¾
54	28⅝	CBS 1.46	1	210	48	46⅞	47⅞	+ ⅜
37	20½	CBS pf 1		3	32⅛	32⅛	32½	— 1½
2⅛	⅜	CCI Corp		10	1⅛	1⅝	1⅝	
18¼	11⅜	Ceco Cp 1.15	4	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
45¼	25⅞	Celanse 2.80	23	50	44	43½	43½	— ⅝
11½	5	Centex .12	25	47	7⅜	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	16	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	11¼	CenIllLt 1.60	6	43	16½	16½	16½	
29½	25¼	CnILt pf2.87		z210	28⅞	28¼	28¼	
13⅛	9⅞	CenIlPS 1.20	8	33	13⅞	13¼	13¼	— ¼
20⅞	14⅛	CenLaE 1.28	7	29	19⅛	19	19	— ¼
15	10⅞	CeMPw 1.34	10	31	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	
18⅛	13⅛	CenSoW 1.16	9	236	16	16	16	
16⅛	10	CenSoya .60	13	35	15⅞	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
22⅛	16½	CenTel 1.20	9	42	20⅞	20½	20½	
25	6½	Centrn Data	1	49	18⅞	17⅞	18⅛	
17½	11⅞	Cerro 1.20		20	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
13½	6⅛	Cert-teed .60	16	35	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
20¼	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	7	46	19⅝	19¼	19½	— ⅛
18¼	10½	Champint 1	8	50	14⅞	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅝
62	46	Chml pf5 50		z10	53½	53⅛	53½	+ ½
19¼	12⅞	Chml pf1.20		20	16½	16¼	16⅛	+ ¼
14	9	ChamSp .60	9	384	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
6½	4¼	CharCo .02h	4	279	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
27½	18⅞	Chartr NY 2	4	41	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅞	ChaseFd .60		61	7¼	7¼	7¼	
38⅝	24⅜	ChaseM 2.20	4	314	25½	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
8⅝	1⅜	ChasT 1.73e		30	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
7½	5¼	Chelsea .40	22	2	7⅛	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
45⅛	22½	Chemln 1.10	4	95	31	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
43⅛	26⅝	ChmNY 2.88	4	218	27⅞	26½	27⅛	+ 1½
38	28	CheVa 1.80a	5	8	34½	34¼	34½	+ 1½
67	37⅛	Chesbg 1.36	21	16	60⅝	60½	60⅝	
37⅞	26	Chessie 2.10	10	105	33⅛	33¼	33⅛	
16⅞	10¼	ChiEasll .65	5	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	4	ChiMilw Cp		15	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
31½	23¼	ChiPneuT 2	8	44	29	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	⅛	ChkFull .19t		8	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6⅛	2⅛	Chris Craft		24	5⅜	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	5½	ChCft cvpf		23	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅛
13	8½	Chromal .70	5	33	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Chrysler		217	10⅞	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	½	Chrysler wt		30	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3⅞	1⅛	CI Mtg Gp		20	1	15-16	15-16	+ 1-16
4⅞	2½	CI Rlt Inv		109	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
21⅛	16⅛	CinBell 1.60	7	2	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	CinnGE 1.64	9	37	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
43½	40¼	CinGE pf 4		z10	44	44	44	+ ½
25⅛	16⅛	CinMi'a 1.40	7	10	20⅛	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
37⅞	27	CIT Fin 2.2	7	671	28	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅛
39	24⅛	Citicorp .88	9	839	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
50½	35¼	CitiesSv 2.40	8	14	41⅞	41⅛	41⅞	+ ⅛
6	1⅛	CitzSR 1.87e		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅞	1⅛	Citizns Mtg		17	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
9⅛	4⅞	Citylnvs .6	19	99	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	7-16	City Inv wt		8	3-16	⅝	⅝	
19½	11⅜	Cityln pf B2		28	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ¼
34⅛	22⅞	ClarkE 1.40	9	23	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
14½	7⅛	ClarkOil .50		12	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7	2⅞	CLC Am .24	8	6	5	5	5	
103½	66⅝	ClvClif 1.60a	9	2	93	92⅞	93	+ ⅝
28⅛	23⅝	ClvElIll 2.48	8	16	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	
115⅛	105½	ClevEl pf 12		z100	113	112½	112½	— 1½
13⅛	6⅛	CloroxCo .36	11	128	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
8	3⅞	CluetPea .30		80	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅞	CluetP pf 1		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	CMI Inv Cp		10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7⅞	2⅜	CNA Finl		46	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	CNA pfA1.10		5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
12	9⅛	CNA pfB1.08a		14	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅛	CNA Larw		7	⅞	11-16	11-16	— 1-16
11⅞	4	CNAL pf2.10		44	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	CoastSt Gas	4	54	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	
29⅝	15⅝	CstSG pf1.83		9	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ¼
93½	53	CocaCo .30	23	194	81½	80⅞	81	
9⅞	4⅛	CocaBtlg .40	15	160	7⅛	6⅞	7	
14	6⅛	ColdwBk .40	12	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
34⅞	22	ColgPal .56	15	889	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
51⅝	43	ColgP pf3.50		z10	46½	46½	46½	+ 1½
18⅛	4⅛	CollinAk .52	28	151	11⅞	10¾	11	+ ⅜
5⅛	2⅛	Collins Fd	34	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	24⅛	ColPenn .40	12	54	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	16½	ColonlSt 1.25	6	2	22	22	22	
35⅞	23⅜	Coltind 2	3	22	27	26⅞	26½	— ⅝
54⅞	41½	Colt pfB 25		1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
21	14¼	Colt pf1.60		1	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
28¼	22	ColGas 2.06	7	25	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
56¼	49¼	ColGs pf5.62		3	55⅞	55⅛	55⅞	+ ⅛
54⅞	50⅛	ColGs pf5.48		1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
9⅝	2⅝	Colum Pict	8	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
92¼	12⅛	ColuSOh 2	6	72	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅛
5	1⅛	Colwel Mtg		10	1⅛	1½	1⅛	
16⅞	5	Combe Com	6	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
57⅛	25⅛	Combt 1.36	15	65	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅝
25⅞	22⅛	ComwE 2.30	10	337	27⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	ComEdA wt		4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	ComEdB wt		4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	25⅞	ComE pf2.87		45	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	19	ComwE pf 2		3	21⅛	21½	21⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	17⅞	ComE pf1.90		11	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	16⅛	ComF pf1.42		5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
12⅛	5⅛	CommwO .22t		77	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
27⅛	9⅛	Compugrp	7	20	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	1⅞	Compul Sci	12	24	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
46⅛	28⅝	Comsat 1	7	58	35	34⅞	34⅞	— ½
10⅛	3¼	ConAc a	3	7	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	
37½	15⅛	ConeM 1.20a	6	48	35	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	4½	Congolm .40	23	77	14⅞	10⅞	14	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	ConnW 1.60	8	7	12	12	12	
26⅛	10⅛	Conrac .78	10	273	26	24⅝	26	+ ⅛
14½	7½	ConEd 1.20e	4	410	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	— ⅛
60⅛	41⅛	ConEd pf 6		6	51⅛	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
46⅛	36⅛	ConEd pf 5		1	41½	41⅛	41½	+ ⅛
43½	31½	CnE pfC4.65		z190	38	38	38	— ⅛
20	12⅞	ConFds 1.35	63	174	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
56⅛	43⅛	ConF pf4.50		5	54⅛	53⅞	54A	
18	9⅞	ConF pf .70	13	60	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅛
27	21⅞	ConNGs 2.1	7	19	24⅞	24¼	24⅝	
19⅛	9⅞	ConsuPow 2	8	49	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
67⅛	55	CnPw pf7.76		z210	67	67	67	
72	52	CnPw pf7.72		z30	66⅛	65⅛	65⅞	+ ⅛
69½	55	CnPw pf7.68		z20	66⅛	65⅛	66½	+ 1½
68	51⅞	CnPw pf7.4		z60	64	64	64	+ 1
76	49	CnPw pf 6		1	71	71	71	+ ⅛
60	51⅛	CnPw pf5.50		4	57⅞	57⅛	57⅞	+ ⅛
42⅛	31⅛	CnPw pf4.50		z10	40	40	40	+ ⅛
39½	30	CnPw pf4.16		z40	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Cont Air Lin	22	37	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
28⅞	22⅛	ConCan 1.80	9	106	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ½
9½	6	ContCo .%	613	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
43	32⅛	ContCp 2.60	11	32	41¼	40⅞	41¼	+ ⅛
47⅛	35⅛	CIIC pfA2.50		2	44¼	44	44¼	— ⅛
45⅛	26⅛	ContlIC 2.32	5	48	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	ContlIP 1.20c		8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Contll Rlty		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
75	40⅛	ContOil 2	9	359	60⅛	59⅛	60	— ⅛
14⅛	10	ConfTele 1	9	109	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
23½	10⅛	Control Dat	19	191	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
45	38½	CnDt pf4.50		z10	41	41	41	
29	19⅛	Conwood	7	8	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	CookUn .201		52	2⅜	2½	2⅛	
58½	23⅞	Cooplnd 1.44	8	59	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Cooper Lab		38	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	5¼	CoopTR .60	12	7	9⅛	9	9⅛	
11½	7½	Copelnd .60	10	5	9½	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
33⅛	16½	CoppRg .50a		16	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
42½	19¾	Coppr 7.40t	5	50	39½	39⅞	39⅞	
3	1⅛	Cordura .3		22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
55⅛	28⅞	CornG 1.32a	35	175	38⅛	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
4	1	Cousins Mtg		59	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	10¼	CoxBdct .40	11	24	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
50⅛	32⅛	CPC Int 2.14	11	29	45½	45⅛	45⅛	
52⅛	26½	CraneCo 2	4	10	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	Credit .3	9	11	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
26⅛	14⅞	Crock .60	6	29	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
38	32	CrocN pf3wl		2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7	Crompt 3	6	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	12⅛	CrouHin .80	7	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
56⅛	46⅛	CroH pf2.37		2	52½	52⅛	52½	+ ⅛
23⅛	14	Crow Cork	8	14	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	24⅛	CrwZel 1.80	10	254	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	7⅞	CTS Cp .50	8	11	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Culligan .40	8	31	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	CumEng 1a	13	26	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
12	9⅛	Curinc 1.09e		15	11	11	11	
15½	5½	CurtisWr .40	7	149	12	11½	12	— ⅛
28⅛	15⅛	CurtsWrA 2		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
33½	18	CutlerH 1.60	7	20	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	CyclopsCp 1	6	14	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	21½	Cyprus 1.40	6	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛

D

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17½	8⅛	Damon .20	34	383	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	DanRiv .10p		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
34⅛	16½	DanaCo 1.44	8	48	33⅛	33	33⅛	+ 1
29⅛	16⅛	Dartind .64	9	20	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
39	8⅛	Data Gen	23	122	35⅛	34	35⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	DaycoCp .50	5	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
52	43	Dayc pf4.25		z10	50	50	50	+ ⅛
27	16½	DaytHud .72	13	46	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12	DaytPL 1.65	8	20	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
111	102	DPL pf 12.50		z133	109	109	109	— ⅛
73	65	DPL pf 7.48		z20	69	69	69	— 1
13⅛	5⅛	DeanW .50a	4	16	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
50¼	34½	Deere 1.90	8	183	47⅛	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9	DelmaP 1.20	7	62	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	DelMon 1.40	6	12	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	25⅛	DeltaAir .60	20	70	31⅛	30½	31	+ ½
5⅛	1⅛	Deltec Intl		22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8	3½	Deltona Crp		9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19⅛	12⅛	DennMfg 1	6	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
19½	6⅛	Dennys .32a	12	108	19½	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	23	Dentsply .80	17	3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	5⅛	Deseret .25	14	6	12½	12⅛	12½	
10	5⅛	DeSoto In .40		9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	DetEdis 1.45	8	136	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
87½	65	Det E pf9.32		z20	79⅛	79½	79½	
71	53	Det E pf7.68		z100	66	66	66	— ⅛
67⅛	50½	Det E pf7.45		z260	64⅛	64	64⅛	+ 1⅛
65	50	Det E pf7.36		z100	63	63	63	+ 1
55⅛	42⅛	Det E pf5.50		3	54	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
25	22⅛	Det E pf2.75		18	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Dexter .36	8	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Digl Finl .60	6	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	24⅛	DiamInt 2	6	24	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	21⅛	DiamSh 1.80	8	323	55⅛	54	54⅛	+ ⅛
64⅛	27	Dia Sh pfC 2		15	63	61⅛	63	+ 1⅛
26⅛	14	Dia Sh pf D1.20		103	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6½	DickAB .40	11	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7	Dictaphn .60	9	42	7⅛	7	7⅛	
19⅛	7⅛	Diebold .40b	9	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	DiGiorg .08p		5	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
105⅝	45⅝	Digital Eqpt	31	288	127⅞	126	127⅜	— ½
8¼	4⅝	Dillingm .40	5	39	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
33⅝	26½	DillonCo .96	14	28	29⅜	29⅛	29¼	— ⅛
55⅞	21¼	Disney .12b	25	195	49	48¼	48⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	5	Disston .12	5	24	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
2⅜	1½	Diversld In		94	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
3¼	1	DivMtg .88e		30	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	7	DrPeppr .36	20	68	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	34⅛	DomeM .80a	10	36	35⅝	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅜	DonLuf Jen		208	2⅛	2	2	
24⅛	17¼	Donnelnly .60	11	35	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+ ¼
15¼	6⅛	DorOliv .20e	5	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
96⅛	53⅝	DowCh 1.60	14	291	90	83⅛	89⅞	+ ⅞
5⅛	3	DPF Inc	49	10	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
70⅛	38⅝	Dresser 1.40	8	189	61⅛	60¼	60½	— ⅝
18⅞	14⅛	DrexBd 1.44		7	18	17⅞	18	
8⅝	3⅛	Dreyfus .40e	8	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17⅞	10⅞	Duk Pw 1.40	9	148	17⅛	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
89	74	Duke pf8.70		z70	86	86	86	
78	63	Duke pf7.80		z10	74⅛	74¼	74¼	+ ¼
76	35⅞	Duke pf6.76		4	78	78	78	+ 2
26½	24	Duke pf2.69		6	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
30¼	16⅞	DunBrad 1	18	46	27	26⅞	26⅞	
103½	87⅝	duPont 4.75e	37	222	121	119½	120¼	— ⅝
62½	53⅞	duPnt pf4.50		10	59⅛	59	59¼	+ ⅛
50	43¼	duPnt pf3.50		1	47	47	47	
17⅞	12½	DuqLt 1.72	8	61	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅛
80	68	Duqn pf7.20		z130	78	76½	78	+ 3¼
26	20	Dq 4.2pf2.10		z100	23½	23½	23½	
28¼	24	DuqL pf2.75		z40	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Dymoin .40	7	9	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+ ¼

E

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
35	8⅛	E Systems 1	9	34	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	
26⅛	14⅛	EaglP 1.84b	7	3	26	26	26	
14⅛	7⅛	EascoCp .50	6	25	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	EastAir Lin		108	4	3⅞	3⅞	
33	20½	EastGsF .80	6	128	21⅛	20½	21⅛	+ ⅝
16	8⅛	EastUtl 1.50	8	4	14½	14½	14½	
110	63	EasKd 1.56a	26	297	100⅛	99⅛	99⅞	+ ⅝
29½	19⅛	Eaton 1.80	9	58	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
30	17⅛	Echlin .42	16	11	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
28½	14⅛	EckrdJk .30	18	79	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
16⅛	6⅛	Eckd NC .28	11	18	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅛
47	37⅛	EdisBro 1.40	9	18	46⅛	46	45⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	10	EG&G .14	14	78	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Elect Assoc		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
29	14⅛	EDS .50a	10	119	18⅛	17⅛	17⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	El Mem Mg		4	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	EMM pf.75k		38	5⅛	5	5⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	Elixir Ind	16	110	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	ElPaso 1.10	7	61	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
37	19⅛	EltraCp 1.60	7	7	32	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	23½	EmerEl .75	29	51	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
52	26⅛	EmeryAir 1	27	8	41	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	8¼	EmeryIn .40	14	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Emhart 1.30	5	9	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	EMI Lt .18e	15	61	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	EmpDE 1.28	9	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	5	EmpGas .20	5	26	14	13⅛	14	
24	14⅛	EnglhdM .80	6	129	21⅛	21	21⅛	
7	4⅛	EnnisB .36a	4	17	5	4⅞	5	
29⅛	21⅛	Enserch 1.60	6	24	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
29⅛	14½	Entex 1.20b	7	26	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
27½	8⅛	Envirotech	11	30	20⅛	20½	20⅛	
12	8½	Equimrk .88	5	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	21½	EquitGs 2.60	5	2	29	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	11½	EquitLf 2.04e	9	112	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	27⅛	Esmark 1.52	6	36	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Esquire .32	6	60	4⅛	3⅞	4	
8⅛	3⅛	Esterline .32	9	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
37½	23⅛	Ethyl 1.30	4	18	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
49⅛	34⅛	Ethyl pf2.40		2	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Evans Prod		53	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	
17	10	ExCellO 1	6	5	13½	13⅛	13½	
21	16	Exclsr 1.68a		3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
94	65	Exxon 5.30e	8	363	89½	88⅛	89⅛	+ ½

F

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	4½	Fabrge .40	11	40	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
62¼	17	FairCam .80	19	181	47½	45⅛	47	+ 1⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Fairind .30	7	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12⅛	8	FairmF .68	8	32	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
14	10½	Fairmf pf 1		5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
10½	6⅛	Fansteel .40	10	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Farah Mfg		18	8⅛	7⅞	8	
6⅛	2⅛	Feddadrs Cp		89	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	9¼	FedrlCo 1.40	4	13	20⅛	20½	20⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	12	FedMogul 1	46	26	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
19⅛	12	FedNM .80	6	358	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	15⅛	FedPap 1.50	5	2	23⅛	23½	23½	— ⅛
18	12⅛	FPap pf1.20		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
11	3⅛	FedSignl .40	5	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
55½	25⅛	FedDSt 1.24	18	165	53⅛	52⅞	53	
29⅛	15⅛	FerroCp 1	6	12	23⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Fibrebd .30p		68	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	FldFin .54e	5	6	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
15	7⅛	FieldcrMil 1	17	16	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
12	6⅛	FiltrolCp .60	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	FinlFed .52t	4	17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	10⅛	Firestn 1.10	9	118	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	9½	FstChar .61t	7	70	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	15½	FstChic .96	6	193	15⅛	15⅛	15½	
45⅛	34	FstinBn 1.10	12	17	40⅛	40	40	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	FstMiss .36	3	61	12	11½	11⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	21⅛	FstNBo 1.88	6	33	23	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
22	13⅛	FstPa 1.32	5	48	14⅛	14	14⅛	
5½	1⅛	FPaMt 1.47e		17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	FstUnR .96b	10	4	10⅛	10	10	
6	4⅛	FstVaBk .45	7	40	4⅛	4½	4½	— ⅛
20⅛	11⅛	FWisCp 1.76	6	42	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
29	19⅛	FischM 1.10	7	16	25	25	25	
14⅛	9⅛	FishFds .40	5	32	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	4⅛	FishrScl .20	8	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	7⅛	FleetEnt .24	22	35	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Fleming .80	8	33	14⅛	14	14	
19⅛	6⅛	FlexiVan .20	7	53	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	11	Flintkot 1.16	7	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	FlaE Coast	9	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	8½	FlaGas .90	6	38	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	13⅛	FlaPow 1.95	7	51	25	24⅛	25	
27	15⅛	FlaPwL 1.46	8	73	25½	24⅛	25½	+ ⅛
26⅛	18	FlaStl 1.50	3	9	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
49	15	FluorCp .40	16	136	38⅛	37½	37⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	FMC 1	6	149	17⅛	17⅛	17½	
6⅛	4	Fd Fair .20		9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5½	FooteCB .80	7	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
42½	32⅛	FordM 2.40	53	163	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ½
14⅛	10⅛	ForMcK .92	5	115	12⅛	12½	12⅛	+ ⅛
26	19⅛	FMK pf1.80		3	23	22⅛	22½	
16	13⅛	FtDea 1.24a	7	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	13⅛	FtHowP .48	10	38	31½	31	31¼	+ 1
34	15⅛	FostWh 1.10	6	13	23	22⅛	23	— ⅛
41⅛	23	Foxboro .80	8	34	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ½
32⅛	13⅛	FrnklnM .50	13	61	27	26	27	+ 1
31⅛	20⅛	FreepM 1.60	6	61	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ 1⅛
20⅛	14	Frucht 1.60	9	49	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Fuqua Ind		32	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	

G

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2⅛	¾	GAC Corp		65	13-16	¾	¾	— 1-16
13⅛	7⅛	GAF Cp .52	6	36	10⅛	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
18⅛	13	GAF pf 1.20		10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	23⅛	GATX 1.80	7	138	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
46	33⅛	GATX pf2.50		1	38	38	38	+ 1
38⅛	23	Gannett .60	20	161	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	GardDen .76	12	108	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Garfinkl .96	7	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
24⅛	11½	Garlock .96	7	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Gas Svc 1.20	7	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Gateway In		96	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	2⅛	GCA Corp	11	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	Gemini Cap		7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	GnAInv .24e		30	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	31½	GnAOII .80b	11	141	41⅛	38⅛	40⅛	+ 2⅛
11⅛	7⅛	GenBanc .80	14	8	9	9	9	
12½	7⅛	GnCable .72	6	309	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	GenCig 1.20	7	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
24	7⅛	G Cinma .54	8	69	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Gen Develpt	3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
56⅛	19	Gen Dynam	6	368	41⅛	39⅛	40½	— 1
52⅛	32⅛	GenEl 1.60	16	249	47⅛	47⅛	47½	— ⅛
29	18⅛	GnFood 1.40	13	330	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	12½	GnGth 1.22e	15	5	15	15	15	
13⅛	4⅛	GenHost .50	5	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	5	Gen Instru	12	99	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
20	6⅛	GenMed .20	9	9	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
59⅛	40⅛	GenMill 1.36	18	37	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	+ ⅛
56⅛	31⅛	GnMol 2.65e	14	520	55⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
68⅛	59	GnMol 5pf 5		1	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛
51⅛	45⅛	GMot pf3.75		1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ½
8⅛	4⅛	GnPort .20p		29	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
17½	10⅛	GPubUt 1.60	7	131	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	GenRefr .40	4	3	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
42⅛	23⅛	GnSignal .84	12	10	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ½
5⅛	2⅛	Gen Steel	4	24	3⅛	3	3	
26	16⅛	G TelEl 1.80	8	668	23	22½	23	+ ⅛
33½	25⅛	GTIEI pf2.50		1	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
16	13	GTFl pf1.30		z100	14	14	14	
84	76	GTFl pf8.16		z10	81	81	81	+ 1
17⅛	10⅛	G Tire 1.10b	5	22	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅛	Genesco Inc		52	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	15	Genstar 1.20	5	9	18	18	18	— ⅛
42⅛	22¼	GeoPts .44	23	8	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
48	25⅛	GePac .80b	18	183	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
254	4012¼	Gerber 1.05	10	42	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
198½	127½	GettyOil 2e	13	16	177⅛	176½	176½	— 1¼
18	16⅛	GettO pf1.20		3	17⅛	17	17⅛	
5⅛	4⅛	GF Bus .32e	26	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10	GlenPCem 1	11	2	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
12½	7½	GibrFin .58t	5	33	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3	GiddLew .40	3	17	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
13⅛	8	GiffdHill .52	5	10	8½	8⅛	8½	
35⅛	21¼	Gillette 1.50	12	358	30½	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
11½	4⅛	Glass Inc	13	52	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Gleason Wk		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17⅛	9	Global Mar	7	163	10	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
20⅛	12⅛	GlobeUn 1	8	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
11½	11⅛	GoldWFin n		10	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13	12⅛	GoldW pf wi		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
20⅛	13⅛	Goodrh 1.12	8	70	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	
21⅛	12⅛	Goodyr 1.10	9	367	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	6⅛	GorJWA .32	6	11	11	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
28⅛	16	Gouldln 1.20	8	145	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	13⅛	Gould pf1.35		10	21⅛	21	21⅛	
32⅛	22⅛	Grace 1.70	5	77	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	7⅛	Grainger .28	21	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	GrandUn .60	10	5	14⅛	14½	14⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	13½	Granitv 1.60	6	15	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
13	6⅛	GreyDrg .50	4	3	11	11	11	
13⅛	7½	GtAtlPac		26	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
19⅛	10⅛	GtLkDr 1.20	4	8	17⅛	17½	17⅛	+ ⅛
18	10⅛	GtNoIr 1.10e	16	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	28⅛	GtNorN 1.80	6	10	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
19	10⅛	GtWnFin .44	7	77	14	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	20¼	GrtWU 2.92e	1	19	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
21½	15	GtWn pf1.88		35	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	GrGiant 1.08	8	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	22¼	GrGt pf1.76		7	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— 1
15⅛	10⅛	Greyhd 1.04	11	90	13⅛	13½	13⅛	
3	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		28	2	2	2	— ⅛
3⅛	1	Groller Inc		29	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20	10	Grumn .40	5	16	14	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
12	6⅛	Guardin .20	9	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1	Guard Mtg		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	GlfLfHld .56	7	38	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4	1⅛	GulfMtg Rlt		11	1⅛	1⅛	1½	
23⅛	17⅛	GulfOil 1.70	6	326	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	11⅛	GulfResrc 1	2	90	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
40⅛	17	GlfR pfA.20		9	20	20	20	— 2⅛
31⅛	15⅛	GlfR pfB1.30		3	19	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	8	120	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	18⅛	GlfWInd .60	5	215	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	GlfW Ind wt		69	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
69⅛	56⅛	GlfW pf5.75		2	66⅛	66⅛	65⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	32⅛	GlfWn pf wi		2	33⅛	33½	33½	— ⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Gulton Ind	9	10	3½	3⅛	3½	— ⅛

H

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅛	20½	Hack W 2.46	9	2	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	HallFB .50	12	3	16	16	16	— ⅛
17⅛	11	HallPrt .98a	5	3	13	13	13	— ⅛
189	115	Hallibtn 1.32	15	150	144½	140	143⅛	+ 3⅛
17½	12⅛	HamrIP 1.20	6	186	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
5½	3⅛	Hammond	6	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Handlmn .40	7	38	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
30½	20⅛	HandyHar 1	4	3	23⅛	23½	23½	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	HanesCp .76		46	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
49⅛	24½	Hanna 1.35	9	9	43½	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	14⅛	HarBrJ 1.20	8	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
8	3	Hardees	8	92	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
32⅛	22	Harnisf 1.20	5	62	28	26½	28	+ 1½
19⅛	8	Harrah .26a	9	75	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
31¼	14½	Harris 1.20	60	27	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	10	Harsco 1.10	4	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
10⅛	5½	HartSMx .60	9	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	6⅛	HarteHk .30	10	2	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	HatSe 1.44a		9	15⅛	15½	15½	+ ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	HawlIEl 1.76	8	3	23	23	23	— ⅛
12	7½	HayesAlb 1	8	6	12	12	12	+ ½
5⅛	2⅛	Hazeltine		1	3½	3½	3½	
19⅛	5⅛	Hecks .72	8	23	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	13½	HeclaM .37t	19	67	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
13½	6⅛	Heilem .48a	7	4	9⅛	9½	9½	+ ⅛
57	38½	HeinzH 1.28	13	25	52⅛	52	52¼	+ ¼
8	2¼	Helene Curf	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
31½	21	Hellerint .84	9	16	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
44⅛	26	HelmrbP .30	8	119	31½	31	31⅛	+ ¼
7⅛	6	Heminc .66e		8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
34⅛	21½	Hercules .80	48	139	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	10⅛	HershyFd 1	7	28	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	24⅛	Hestn pf1.60		3	24⅛	24½	24⅛	+ ⅛
50½	20½	Heubin 1.10	15	42	44	43½	43⅛	+ ⅛
120½	56⅛	HewltPk .30	30	196	99⅛	97⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3½	High Voltg	10	12	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
25	12¼	Hillenbd .68	7	5	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
30¼	14⅛	Hilton Htl 1	14	43	30⅛	29⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	HMW Ind	4	7	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
26½	11½	Hobart .80	10	59	21	21	21	+ ⅛
25⅛	8⅛	HoernW .72	6	22	12⅛	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
9⅛	2⅛	Hoff Elctru	12	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
15⅛	5⅛	Holiday .35	10	248	13⅛	12⅞	13	— ⅛
33⅛	22½	HollySug 3a	3	9	30⅛	30	30⅛	
55½	32⅛	Homestk 1a	13	101	37⅛	36½	36½	— ⅛
40⅛	28⅛	Honywll 1.40	13	102	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
22½	10⅛	HoovBll 1.36	7	2	21	20⅛	21	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Horizon Cp		25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
16	7⅛	HospAff .60t	7	9	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	8⅛	HospCpA .24	10	31	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Hostinl .36	8	37	11⅛	10⅛	11	
10⅛	7¼	Houdail .80a	5	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	6	HougMif .60	8	4	14	14	14	+ ⅛
11⅛	3⅛	HousFab .20	13	57	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ½
18⅛	11⅛	HousF 1.10	7	164	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
42	26⅛	HouF pf2.37		2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
25½	18	HousLP 1.56	9	108	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
60⅛	29⅛	HousNGas 1	18	102	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— 1½
15⅛	4½	HowJohn .24	13	185	14⅛	14½	14⅛	
15⅛	9	Hubbrd 1.68	6	53	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
58½	39¼	HughsTl .48	13	203	48⅛	39⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	4⅛	Humana	8	6	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
16⅛	6⅛	HuttnEF .60	4	33	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Huyck .48	17	8	14	13⅛	14	
9⅛	4½	Hydromt .24	5	32	8	7⅛	8	+ ¼

I

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
16⅛	10⅛	ICInds 1.30	6	51	15¼	15	15⅛	
36⅛	27¼	ICInd pf3.50		5	34⅛	34	34⅛	
6⅛	1⅛	ICN Pharm		23	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
29	20⅛	IdahoP 2.06	8	13	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	IdealBasic 1	7	33	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
9	2⅛	IdeaToy .10t	6	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17⅛	2⅛	IDS Rlt .71p		18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
26½	17⅛	IllPowr 2.20	9	107	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
24	21	IllPow pf2.04		z100	23	22½	23	+ 1½
28⅛	17	ITW .50	12	19	24	24	24	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	ImplCpA .20	5	28	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	28	INA Cp 2.10	12	109	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	INA Inv 1.59		13	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	IncCCu .93e		1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
20⅛	14¼	IndianGas 2	8	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
85	70¼	IndiM pf8.68		z180	74	74	74	— 1
22	13	IndplPL 1.82	9	26	20¼	20½	20⅛	— ⅛
82	63	In PL pf6.25		2	71	71	71	— 1
17⅛	10	IndlNat 1.20	16	18	13	12⅛	13	+ ½
9¼	5½	Inexco Oil		55	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
84⅛	61⅛	IngerR 2.48	14	236	70¼	69¼	69½	— ½
52½	38	IngR pf2.35		4	45½	45	45½	
44¼	21⅛	InlCon 1.40a	6	20	42	42	42	— ⅛
45	32¼	InldStl 2.40a	7	46	40½	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Inmont .44	6	25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Insilco .70	5	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	10½	Insll pfA1.25		7	12⅛	12½	12½	— ⅛
40½	22⅛	InspCop 1.20	33	2	23	23	23	
3⅛	1	Instit InvTr		2	1	1	1	
8⅛	4⅛	Integon .32	8	22	7½	7¼	7¼	
39⅛	18⅛	Interco 1.46	9	15	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Intercl Div	3	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
26½	24½	Intrikelnc 2	4	4	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
227⅛	157¼	IBM 7	17	417	214¼	210⅛	213⅛	+ 2⅛
35⅛	22½	IntFlav .30b	32	104	24⅛	24⅛	24½	— ¼
30½	19⅛	IntHarv 1.70	4	99	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	
13¼	6⅛	IntHold .63e		3	12½	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
48½	30⅛	IntMinCh 2	4	161	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6½	Int Mining	6	12	6⅛	6⅛	6½	
26	17⅛	IntMullt 1.36	7	9	25	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	21⅛	IntNick 1.40a	8	55	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
61⅛	34⅛	IntPaper 2	10	456	55½	54½	55⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	IntRectif .35		13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	14⅛	IntTT 1.32	6	290	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
49½	32¼	IntTT pfH4		4	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
51	34⅛	ITT pf4.50		4	46	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
45	37⅛	IntTT pfJ4		2	42	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	32½	IntTT pfK4		9	41⅛	41	41	— ⅛
30⅛	21	ITT pfN2.25		16	26½	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
53	37⅛	IntTT pfO5		1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
24	17½	Intrpce 1.20	7	4	22⅛	22¼	22¼	
65½	47⅛	Intrpce pf 5		6	61½	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅛
19	8⅛	IntrpubGp 1	5	2	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
16	5	IntrsBrd .80	6	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
16½	11⅛	IntrsPw 1.48	8	7	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3	IntrstUn .24	5	16	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
34⅛	12¼	Iowa Beef	3	12	25⅛	25⅛	25½	— ¼
13⅛	8⅛	IowaEl 1.30	10	61	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
18⅛	10⅛	IowaIlG 1.56	6	10	16⅛	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	IowaPw 1.84	7	5	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	IowaPS 1.60	6	20	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
6½	2⅛	Ipco Hosp	13	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21⅛	13⅛	ITE Imp .80	7	28	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Itek Corp		17	9⅛	9½	9⅛	
9⅛	3⅛	ItelCp .65e	5	18	6½	6⅛	6½	
12⅛	8½	IU Intl .85	4	28	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛

J

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
16⅛	9½	Jantzen .70	5	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
11½	5⅛	JapanF .93e		32	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
38⅛	26⅛	JeffPilot .72	18	28	32	31⅛	32	
112	101	JeC pf 13.50		z50	108½	108	108	— ½
82	71	JerCe pf9.36		z200	81	81	81	+ ½
73	58	JerCe pf8.12		z30	69	69	69	+ ½
73	60	JerCen pf 8		z20	68	68	68	+ 2
73	57	JerCe pf7.88		z20	66	66	66	+ ½
37½	33	JerCen pf 4		z100	34	33½	33½	— 1
25⅛	16⅛	JewelC 1.20	8	9	20¼	19⅛	20¼	+ ¼
5⅛	3⅛	Jewelcor		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
44	22¼	JimWalter 1	8	224	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	28	JimW pf1.60		25	35½	35⅛	35½	+ ⅛
17⅛	14	JHanS 1.58e		16	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
21⅛	18	JHanI 1.88e		7	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
26⅛	19	JhnMan 1.20	12	150	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
97⅛	72¼	JohnJn .80a	29	139	89	88¼	89	
15½	8	JohnCon .80	8	30	12½	12¼	12½	
14⅛	5	JonLogn .40	23	51	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
31	24⅛	Jorgen 1.60	5	3	28½	28	28¼	— ⅛
24⅛	11½	Joslens 1b	8	23	20⅛	20½	20⅛	— ⅛
90	42⅛	JoyMfg 1.80	16	50	62	61	61½	
36⅛	38½	JoyMfg wl		12	31¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	1½	Justice Mtg		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛

K

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
34⅛	12⅛	KaisrAl 1.20	4	34	24½	24¼	24½	
50	40½	KaiA pf 4.12		2	45½	45½	43½	— ½
14¼	10⅛	KaneMill .24	3	16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
25⅛	18⅛	KCtyPL 2.28	7	24	25⅛	25	25⅛	
27¼	10¼	KC Souin 1r	5	5	14	13⅛	14	
18⅛	11⅛	KanGEl 1.60	7	10	17⅛	17	17⅛	
17¼	11⅛	KanNcb 1.32	7	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	KanPLt 1.52	7	15	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Katy Ind	6	25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		7	11⅛	11½	11⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	3	KaufBd .04p		79	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Kauf pf1.50		4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Kawecki .40	67	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	KceneCp .20	4	15	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Keller .20	15	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
21½	14	Kellogg .70	16	116	20⅛	20½	20¼	
12	6⅛	Kellwood .80	7	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	27	Kennmt 1.68	7	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
41	28½	Kennecott 1	29	478	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
95⅛	60	KerrMcGe 1	15	132	77⅛	76⅛	77	+ ⅛
20	15	KeystCon 1a	3	3	16⅛	16½	16⅛	
23⅛	9⅛	Kidde .80	4	5	19	19	19	+ ⅛
49	33¼	Kidde pfB 4		1	47	47	47	+ ¼
35	24¼	KimbCl 1.60	9	108	34⅛	33⅛	34	
9⅛	5½	KngDSt .40	8	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	
16⅛	11	KirschCo .90	20	50	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	14¼	KnigtRid .54	14	55	26½	26	26⅛	+ ½
12⅛	4⅛	Koehring	4	36	8⅛	7⅛	8	— ⅛
37⅛	33	Koppers	7	150	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Koracrp Ind	11	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
43	24¼	Kraftco 1.92	18	52	42⅛	42½	42⅛	
34½	20⅛	KresgeS .24	38	417	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8¼	Kroehler Mf		21	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
24⅛	15¼	Kroger 1.36	6	54	17	16⅛	17	
7⅛	4½	Kysor .20	22	4	5	5	5	

L

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19⅛	12⅛	LacGas 1.60	6	8	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
18⅛	12	LamSess 1b	6	7	12	12	12	
8½	3½	LearSieg .32	5	58	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
27⅛	17⅛	LearS pf2.25		1	24	24	24	
28⅛	12⅛	Leasewy .70	11	12	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ 1
14⅛	8½	LeedsN .50	8	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
13⅛	7¼	Leesona .60	3	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13½	9	LehPCt .80	7	6	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
1⅛	9-16	LehVal Ind	23	35	1	15-16	15-16	— 1-16
12⅛	8½	Lehmn .72e		30	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
8½	2⅛	Lennar Crp		6	4⅛	4½	4⅛	
24⅛	11¼	Lenox .72	9	4	17⅛	17½	17⅛	+ ⅛
9	4½	LevFd Cap		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12⅛	10⅛	LevFln .75a		25	12	12	12	
36¼	13	LeviStra .64	8	25	35½	35	35¼	
6⅛	1⅛	Levitz Furn		56	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
6	2¼	LFE Cp	5	2	3⅛	3½	3½	+ ⅛
22⅛	1⅛	LOF 1.10	8	24	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
8½	3⅛	LibbMcNL	10	4	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
13	7⅛	LibrtyCp .40	5	33	10	10	10	
5⅛	1⅛	Libryt Loan		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	2	LibrtyLn pf		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
34	25⅛	LiggMy 2.50	7	50	30⅛	29⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
79⅛	47½	LillyEli 1.10	21	41	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+ ½
35	23⅛	LincNat 1.60	10	24	27½	27	27½	+ ¼
19	13½	LincPl 1.74a		4	16½	16½	16½	
2⅛	1⅛	Lionel Corp		16	1⅛	1½	1⅛	
9⅛	3⅛	Littonln .18t	8	42	7	6⅛	6⅛	
17½	10½	Litton pfB 2		5	16⅛	16	16	
3⅛	1	LMI Inv		8	1	1	1	
13⅛	3⅛	Lockhd Airc	3	42	7½	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
26½	14½	Loews 1.20	6	69	19½	19¼	19⅛	+ ¼
8⅛	4⅛	LomaFin .40	8	72	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
20½	12⅛	LomM 2.60e	8	16	13½	13½	13½	
12⅛	5⅛	Londntn .40	6	19	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
19½	9⅛	LoneSInd 1	8	38	14⅛	14½	14⅛	+ ⅛
16½	10⅛	LnglsLt 1.50	7	54	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
80	67	LIL pf 8.12		z300	76½	76½	76½	— ½
83	73⅛	LIL pf 8.30		z100	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅛
116	104	LIL pfN 13		z110	110½	110½	110½	
74	44	LongDrg .80	27	3	66⅛	66	66¼	— ¼
13½	2⅛	Loral Corp	7	22	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
32⅛	19⅛	LaLand 1.12	9	140	22½	22	22⅛	— ⅛
17	8⅛	LaPacit .20	13	112	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
23½	17⅛	LouisGs 1.83	10	11	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	Lowensl .40		34	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	9	LTV Corp	4	420	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	12	LTV A 3.40t		3	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
73½	42½	LTVCp pf 5		6	42½	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
59⅛	35½	Lubrizol 1	17	77	40½	39½	40⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	8	LuckStr .64b	12	115	15	14½	15	+ ½
11⅛	6½	Ludlow .72		24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
30	21¼	LukenSt 1.60	5	30	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	LykeYng 1o	1	33	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	25½	Lykes pf2.50		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	LynCSys .20	10	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

M

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅛	6¼	MacAF .40b	11	9	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Machnlt .25	5	30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	12⅛	Macy 1.10	9	118	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
12	7⅛	MadisFd .60		101	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	3¼	MadSq Gar	8	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3¼	MagicCf .32		23	5½	5⅛	5½	
24⅛	11½	Mallory 1	20	6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	16½	MalHyde .56	12	8	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
5½	2	Manhat Ind		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
14¼	9	Manpwr .80	7	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
39⅛	24¼	MfrHan 1.72	5	65	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	27⅛	MAPCO .70	13	158	34⅛	33	33	— 1
12	5⅛	Marathn Mf	2	15	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
53⅛	29⅛	MaraO 1.80a	10	99	42½	41⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
29	13⅛	Marcor 1	9	31	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
57	28½	Marcr pf A2		3	52	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
19	9⅛	Maremt .50	9	37	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	14¼	MarMid 1.80	5	72	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
27½	12	MarionL .52	9	141	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	13⅛	Marley .60	11	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
17	6½	Marriot .37t	19	82	13	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
61⅛	41	MrshMc 1.80	21	42	58	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	15⅛	MarshF 1.24	12	13	24	23⅛	23⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	MartMa 1.30	5	43	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	MrldCup .54	7	17	15⅛	14⅛	15	
55⅛	30	MascoCp .26	20	58	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	16½	Masonite .54	178	13	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
17⅛	13⅛	MassyFer 1	4	34	17	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	MasMt 1.19e	7	8	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	MasCp 1.60		110	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	12	MatsuE .09e	13	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
48	22⅛	MayDSt 1.60	14	57	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
23	14⅛	MayerOsc 1	7	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	MaysJ .26p		3	3	3	3	
32⅛	19⅛	Maytg 1.30a	18	25	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	MBPXL .20e	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
89⅛	27⅛	MCA Inc 1	9	155	75	70⅛	71⅛	— 3⅛
14⅛	7⅛	McCord 1	8	29	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	McCrory Cp		16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
55⅛	36⅛	McDerm .80	7	205	37	35⅛	37	
60⅛	26⅛	McDonalds	28	256	52⅛	51½	52⅛	+ ⅛
18	8⅛	McDonD .40	8	341	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	11½	McGEd 1.20	12	15	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	6	McGrwH .56	10	110	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
31	29¼	McIntyr .25e	7	z350	39½	38	39⅛	+ ⅛
31	10⅛	McKeeCo 1a	6	14	21⅛	21	21⅛	
41⅛	16	McLean .80	18	79	42	41½	41⅛	
18½	13¼	McLout 1.60	9	134	18½	17⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7½	McNeil .60	6	3	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅛	MeadCp 1.20	6	23	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
36	28½	Mea pfB2.80		4	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
20	13	Medusa 1.40	10	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	5⅛	MelvlISh .40	12	110	18⅛	17½	18	+ ⅛
14⅛	2½	Menasc .20r	4	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
85⅛	57½	Merck 1.40	25	170	74⅛	73⅛	74⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Meredith .70	3	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	10⅛	MerrLyn .60	6	163	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
29	18½	MesaPet .05	17	60	22½	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	23	MesP pf1.68		31	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7	Mesabi 1.22e	9	47	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
16⅛	12¼	MGM .75e	6	62	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	5¼	Metrom .60	9	149	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
79½	64⅛	MtE pf8.32		z28	72	72	72	
70⅛	70½	MtE pf8.32		z20	73	72	73	+ ⅛
70	56	MetE pf7.68		z70	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+ ⅛
19½	8⅛	MGIC In .10		108	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8½	MichGs 1.30	6	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
27	14⅛	MnTube 1.20	4	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
26⅛	25⅛	MnWl pf2.67		51	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
15⅛	8⅛	Microdot .60	5	10	12	11⅛	11⅛	
25⅛	9⅛	Microw .79t	7	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
14	10⅛	MidCTl 1.08	8	26	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
16⅛	12⅛	MidSUl 1.26	8	164	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
3⅛	1	Midland Mtg		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
20	10⅛	MidldRoss 1	4	21	16	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
31⅛	17½	MilesLb 1.28	8	23	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	4⅛	MilHrd .36a	10	8	9½	9	9	— ⅛
63	43	MinMM 1.35	26	212	56⅛	55	56⅛	
18⅛	13⅛	MinnPL 1.56	7	23	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	8⅛	MssnEq .28	5	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	MissRiv 1.20	5	7	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	MoPac pf 1		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	MoPtCo 1.60	7	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	8	MoPSv .84b	7	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	34⅛	MobilOl 3.40	6	214	45⅛	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
5½	1⅛	Mobile Hom		24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	8½	Mohasco .60	19	38	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Mohk Data		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	8⅛	MohkRub 1	5	8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
22⅛	14⅛	Molycrp .60	6	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
21	9	Monrch 1.20	4	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Monogr .20	4	1	7	7	7	
18⅛	7	MonrEq .20	28	85	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
88⅛	41	Monsan 2.60	10	217	76⅛	75⅛	76	+ ⅛
11⅛	7	MonrEq .20	28	85	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
80⅛	41	Monsan 2.60	10	217	76⅛	75⅛	76	+ ⅛
89	48	Mons pf2.75		1	84	84	84	
30	24⅛	MonDU 2.88	9	3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
28½	20⅛	MonPw 1.80	8	34	26	25⅛	26	+ ⅛
23	15⅛	MonSt 1.80a		12	22	21⅛	22	
8⅛	4⅛	MONY .70e	9	38	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
95⅛	27⅛	MoorMc 1.40	4	52	64⅛	63	63⅛	
71	44⅛	Morgan 1.80	10	374	48	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
27	13½	MorrsKn .88	6	13	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	MorseEl Pd		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	2⅛	MorseSh .20	9	47	10⅛	10	10	
4⅛	1⅛	MtgeTr Am		72	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	MorNor .88	9	83	13⅛	12⅛	13	
57⅛	33⅛	Motorola .70	33	380	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	
40⅛	25⅛	MtFuel 1.48	10	32	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	
20	16⅛	MtStTel 1.52	8	8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Munford .36	5	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Munfd pf.40		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅛	11	Munsng 1.08	16	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
17½	10⅛	MurphC 1.20	7	9	16⅛	16	16⅛	
28⅛	15½	MurpOil .50	5	60	17⅛	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
17⅛	12	MurryOh 1	6	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
15⅛	12⅛	MutlOm 1.32		6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
9⅛	4	MyersL .48	16	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	

N

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
42⅛	22¼	Nabisco 2.30	11	17	38	37⅛	38	+ ⅛
33⅛	17	NalcoCh .72	18	254	28	27	28	+ ⅛
15⅛	4⅛	NarcoScl .60	6	16	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
22⅛	9	NashuaC .60	15	35	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	NatAirl .50	8	29	10⅛	10	10	
15½	7⅛	N Avia .49e		12	12	12	12	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	NatCan .53	4	25	10⅛	10	10⅛	
52⅛	27	N Chem .32	22	4	31	30½	31	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	NatCityL .90		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
44⅛	29⅛	NatDet 2.72	4	13	39	38⅛	39	
17⅛	13⅛	NatDist 1.20	6	43	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	NatFuel 2.06	6	12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
15	8⅛	NatGyp 1.05	9	68	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Nat Homes		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3¼	Natind .30	8	16	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6¼	Natind pf.60		3	9	9	9	
12⅛	9½	NtInd pf1.25		4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
20¼	9½	Nt MedCare	15	302	16	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
32⅛	26¼	N Pres 1.20a	6	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	8⅛	Nat Semicn	34	516	43⅛	41⅛	43½	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	NatSvcIn .74	7	36	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	N Stand .90	5	16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	30½	N Starch .80	15	4	40⅛	40½	40½	— ⅛
45⅛	32⅛	NatStl 2.50a	8	73	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Nat Tea		3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
35⅛	22⅛	Natoma 1.20	4	20	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	14½	NCR Cp .72	7	109	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	6⅛	Neptune .50	9	3	16½	16½	16½	
20⅛	15⅛	NevPw 1.50	6	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
23	20⅛	NevP pf2.30		z406	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
19½	13	NEngEl 1.78	7	27	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8	NEnGE 1.28	7	36	12⅛	12	12⅛	
27⅛	22⅛	N EngT 2.36	11	8	26	26	26	+ ⅛
14⅛	8¼	Newhall .49	9	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
25⅛	18⅛	Newmt 1.60	13	48	25⅛	24⅛	25	+ ⅛
81	63⅛	Nwmt pf4.50		3	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	NYSEG 2.28	7	14	22	21⅛	22	
91	78⅛	NYSE pf8.80		z10	86	86	86	— ⅛
12½	8⅛	NiaMP 1.24	7	155	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
104	98½	NiM pf 11.75		z40	104	103½	103½	— ⅛
76	63	Nia M pf7.72		z190	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
59⅛	51⅛	NiaM pf 6.10		z70	56½	56	56½	+ ⅛
49	38½	NiaM pf 4.85		z40	45½	45	45½	+ ⅛
35	29⅛	NiaM pf 3.40		z10	32	32	32	— ⅛
15	11	NiaShr 1.13e		11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
17⅛	11⅛	NL Ind 1	6	60	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
18½	2⅛	NLT Cp .40	6	26	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	NLT Cp .40	6	26	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
71	59⅛	NorflkWn 5	9	7	65⅛	64⅛	65	
15⅛	12½	Norlin 1.25	4	5	13	13	13	+ ⅛
22⅛	10⅛	Norris 1.20	6	9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	24⅛	NoACoal .80	8	3	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	NoAMt 1.15e	9	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
24⅛	12⅛	NoAPhl 1.20	10	25	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2¼	NoCAir .10e	7	24	3½	3½	3½	
1⅛	⅛	NoCaAir wt		7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
10	6⅛	NoestUt 1.02	6	186	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
24⅛	17⅛	NorIllGas 2	7	16	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
24½	19½	NoNG pf1.98		3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
18½	13⅛	NIndPS 1.36	9	103	16⅛	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
76⅛	51½	NNGs 3.10a	6	23	65⅛	65	65	
		NoNatGs wl		1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
95	91	NoNG pf8.40		z40	94½	94½	94½	
27	15⅛	NoStPw 1.84	9	850	26⅛	26½	26⅛	
52	45½	NSPw pf4.56		z50	48	48	48	+ ⅛
47	41½	NSPw pf4.11		z190	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
44	37	NSPw pf3.60		z150	41	41	41	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Northgt .50e	156	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
33⅛	22¼	Northrp 1.60	5	16	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
22½	11⅛	NwstAirl .45	10	559	19	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	34	NwtBnc 1.78	9	9	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
30⅛	13⅛	NwEn cfl.80	6	18	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
35½	15⅛	Nwtind 1.25	3	14	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	8½	NwstInd wt		2	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
78⅛	49½	Nwtln pf4.20		4	68	68	68	
12½	7⅛	NwtMu 1.01e	10	68	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
28⅛	20½	Norton 1.70	7	12	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	10⅛	NorSim .58b	11	127	20⅛	20	20⅛	
48	25⅛	NortS pf1.60		2	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
18⅛	10⅛	NucorCp .28	4	70	14	13⅛	14	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	NVF 1.77t	1	26	6⅛	6	6	

O

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11½	5½	Oak Ind .40	9	8	7⅛	7	7	
14⅛	7⅛	OakiteP .92	7	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	12⅛	OccidPet 1	4	333	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	OccidPet wt		108	6⅛	6½	6½	
12½	6⅛	OccidPet wt		100	6⅛	6½	6½	
70⅛	42	OccidPt pf 4		83	47⅛	45	45	
73	40⅛	OccP pf3.60		13	47⅛	46⅛	47	
22⅛	19	OccP pf2.50		22	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
36	22⅛	OccP pf2.16		24	25⅛	25	25	
21⅛	13½	OgdenCp 1	4	21	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
32⅛	23	Ogdn pf1.87		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	OhoEd 1.66	9	87	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
106	99	OhE pf 10.76		z210	104	104	104	
50	42⅛	OhEd pf4.44		z110	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
43¼	37	OhEd pf3.90		z100	40	40	40	+ ⅛
114⅛	107	OhP pfA 14		z390	114	114	114	
81	69	OhPw pf8.48		z20	74	74	74	
25⅛	17⅛	OklaGE 1.40	12	13	22⅛	22	22	
25½	17⅛	OklaNG 1.60	8	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
29⅛	14⅛	OlinCp 1.32	6	48	28⅛	27⅛	28	
27½	13⅛	Olnkraft 1	9	108	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	Omark .60	5	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
11	7⅛	Oneda .76	5	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
12⅛	10	Opelka 1	7	2	12⅛	12	12	
13⅛	7⅛	OrangR 1.20	10	67	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
16½	3⅛	Orange .16	15	44	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
39⅛	24⅛	OtisElv 2.20	7	353	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
27	11	OutMar 1.20	11	135	25⅛	24⅛	25	
16⅛	8	OwllelCo .75	5	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
21⅛	9	OverntT .80	11	83	21	20⅛	20⅛	
15⅛	8¼	OverShp .15	3	22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
42⅛	25¼	OwenCo .88	19	5	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
50⅛	32	OwenIll 1.72	9	43	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	
80½	62½	OwnII pf4.75		1	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	
14⅛	7⅛	Oxfrdlnd .60	4	5	13	13	13	

P Q

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14⅛	11½	PacAS 1.20a		9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	18⅛	PacGas 1.88	6	82	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
19	14⅛	PacLtg 1.48	7	37	17⅛	17	17⅛	
26⅛	13⅛	PacPetrl .80	11	8	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
21	14⅛	PacPw 1.70	9	71	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
15½	13⅛	PacTT 1.20	8	29	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
75	69	PacTT pf 6		z20	72½	72½	72½	
9⅛	7½	PacTn .20e	6	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅛	2¼	PanaW .36a	3	44	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	PaW pf1.30		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
6	2⅛	PalmBc .25	3	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	3	Pamda .10e	9	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅛	2	PanAm Ar		191	4⅛	4	4	

(Continued on next page.)

Chevron

Standard Oil Company of California

has purchased

5,900,000 Shares

of

Common Stock

of

AMAX INC.

We initiated this transaction and assisted in the negotiations on behalf of Standard Oil Company of California.

Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.

November, 1975

مكنزا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 4

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
34¼	27¼	PanEP 2.16	6	98	29	29¾	29¾—	⅛
11	6⅞	Paprcft .60b	5	13	8⅝	8	8⅛+	⅛
15⅛	8⅝	Pargas .96	7	21	13	12⅝	12⅝	
22⅝	20⅝	Parker Drll	7	8	20⅝	20⅝	20½—	¼
19⅝	10⅝	ParkPen .40	8	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
30⅝	14	Peaco .35c	19	308	30⅝	37⅝	38¼+	⅝
16¼	6½	Payls nw .35	8	5	15⅝	15⅝	15¼+	⅛
22	9½	PeabGal .08r	11	28	12¾	16½	16½—	⅝
7⅜	1	Penn Cent		46	1⅝	1⅜	1½	
7⅝	3	PennDix .24	11	9	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	¼
68¾	35¾	Penney 1.16	32	102	50⅝	49⅝	50 +	⅝
20	15⅝	PaPwLt 1.80	7	35	19⅝	19	19¼+	⅛
128	105	PaPLt pf 13		z50	114½	114½	114½+	1
105	100⅝	PaPLt pf 11		z120	104	103½	104 —	
92	79	PaPL pf8.20		z40	85½	85½	85½+	1½
88	79	PaPL pf8.60		z10	88	88	88	
89	73	PaPL pf8.40		z270	80	79½	79½	
85	69	PaPL pf8.00		z70	77	77	77 —	1½
28½	17⅝	Pennwlt 1.36	9	51	28⅝	27⅜	28 —	⅛
29⅝	18⅝	Pennwl pf1.60		6	27⅝	27¼	27⅝+	⅛
23⅞	17	Pennzoil 1.20	6	125	20½	19⅝	20⅛+	⅛
80	68½	Pennz pfB 8		2	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	PeopDrg .20	90	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
32⅝	30⅛	PeopGs 2.68	6	22	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
72⅝	40⅝	PepsiCo 1.60	14	65	69⅝	68⅝	68⅝—	⅛
30	16	PerkElm .28	23	13	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
26⅝	16⅝	Pet Inc 1.50	8	17	26½	25⅝	25¾+	¼
15½	11	Petinc pf 1		7	14¼	14¼	14½	
14½	6¼	PeterPl .80a	11	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
71⅝	34	PetreS .80a	20	16	66½	66	66 —	½
24½	8⅝	Petrolan .50	8	30	22	21½	21⅝—	⅛
36⅞	23⅝	Pfizer .76a	14	231	29	28¼	29 +	½
40⅝	29	PhelpD 2.20	13	25	31½	31	31⅛+	⅛
15⅛	11⅞	PhilaEl 1.64	8	424	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
84	67	PhlE pf8.75		z210	76	75⅝	75½+	½
75	57½	PhlE pf7.80		z310	67¼	67¼	67¼	
68½	57	PhlaEl pf 7		z110	63	62½	62½—	½
44	35	PhlE pf4.40		z220	38⅝	38½	38½—	¼
39	32½	PhlE pf3.80		z50	35	35	35	
12⅝	10⅛	PhilaSub .70	6	11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
59⅞	40⅝	PhilMorr .90	14	387	50⅝	48⅝	49⅝+	1⅛
6	2	Phlps Ind		72	3	2⅞	3	
9⅝	5½	Phl I pf.25p		4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
60⅝	37	PhilPet 1.60	12	414	58⅝	49⅝	49⅝—	
8½	3⅝	PhilVnH .40		9	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
19½	7⅜	Pckwk .16e	8	16	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	
15	7⅝	PadNG 1.40	5	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
6⅝	2⅞	Per 1 Imprt	17	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
43¾	39⅛	Pllsbry p1	14	130	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛+	¼
31⅛	19½	Pon Cp 1.20	10	132	31⅛	30⅝	31 +	⅛
20⅝	11¼	PinayB .60	8	94	16⅝	16	16½+	½
37⅝	28⅝	Pitston	6	358	29½	28⅝	29½+	⅞
24¼	15¼	Pzza Hut	16	109	21⅝	21	21⅝+	⅝
5⅝	1⅜	Plan Resrch	7	26	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	2½	Playboy .12	26	15	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
18⅝	6½	Plesey 1.36e	6	93	14½	14⅛	14¼+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	PNB MR .40	16	17	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
43½	15	Polarod .32	26	701	37½	36⅝	37⅛+	⅞
13⅝	3⅝	Ponderosa	28	65	9⅝	9½	9½—	¼
18½	8⅞	PopeTa .60b	18	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
20⅝	13⅝	Portec 1b	4	4	16½	16½	16½+	⅛
66½	63	Portr pf5.50		z100	65	65	65	
17⅝	12⅞	PortGE 1.58	8	21	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
106½	99½	PoG pf 11.50		z20	104½	104½	104½+	½
50⅝	23⅞	Potltch 1.50	12	20	47⅝	46½	47⅛+	¼
13⅝	10	PotmEl 1.16	10	135	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
55⅝	50	PotEl pf5.50		z120	53⅝	53	53½+	½
54¼	50	PotEl pf5.46		z220	52	51½	52	
45	35½	PotEl pf4.04		z240	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝—	⅝
34⅝	26⅝	PotEl pf2.44		1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
34⅝	24½	PPG In 1.60	9	75	32	31¾	32 +	½
12⅝	6	Premer .36	7	1	10	10	10 —	⅛
100⅞	78⅛	ProctGam 2	22	55	89½	88⅝	89⅛+	⅜
8⅝	5⅞	ProdRsh .30	9	8	7	7	7	
38⅝	18⅞	Proler 1.40	2	5	31⅝	31⅛	31½—	¼
6	3⅝	PSA Inc		20	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
16⅝	12¼	PSvCol 1.20	7	49	15⅝	15½	15½	
18½	12	PSvEG 1.72	8	213	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
83½	66½	PSEG pf8.08		z20	76½	76½	76½+	
76	61	PSEG pf7.52		z10	71	71	71 +	1
52	42½	PSEG pf5.05		z30	48¼	48¼	48¼+	¼
41½	34	PSEG pf4.08		z30	40	40	40 +	1
41	29⅝	P Svind 2.72	11	28	38¼	38	38¼—	⅛
44	36	PSInd pf3.50		z100	39	39	39 —	½
19	11½	PSvNH 1.80	7	5	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
21¼	17⅝	PSvNM 1.28	8	7	18½	18⅛	18½	
9⅞	3	Pubickr Ind	0	17	5⅛	5	5	
4⅝	2⅜	Pueblol .22b		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
27⅝	18⅞	PugsdP 2.16	6	18	26¼	26	26⅛—	⅛
34	23	Pullmn 1.20	7	23	24⅝	23¾	23⅞+	⅛
16¼	7⅝	PurexCp .96	9	124	15½	15	15⅛—	⅝
3⅝	1⅝	Puritn Fash		8	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
38½	17⅝	Purolir 1.04	12	28	36¼	35⅞	36 —	⅛
24½	12⅝	QuakOaf .84	16	280	23⅞	22⅝	23⅛+	⅛
103½	99	QuaO pf9.56		z100	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝+	⅛
28⅝	15	QuaksIO .72	10	56	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4	Questor .12t		14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛

R

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
47	36	RalstonP .90	18	105	46¼	45⅝	46 +	⅛
5⅝	2½	Ramad .09p	12	157	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
10	6¼	Rancotn .40		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
8⅛	5	RapAm .37p		8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
31½	17¼	Raybest 1.50	4	9	25¼	25	25	
22⅞	7¼	Raymint .48	7	46	17½	17	17⅛+	⅛
59⅝	25⅝	Raytheon 1	11	124	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝—	⅛
21⅝	10⅝	RCA 1	5	277	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛+	½
55½	39	RCA cvpf 4		3	51	50⅝	50⅝—	⅛
42½	33½	RCA pf 3.50		z10	40	40	40 +	1
27	15⅛	RdgBate .35	4	90	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛+	½
4½	1⅝	Redman Ind		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅛	7⅞	ReeceCp .74	10	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
36½	16⅝	Reed Tool	11	24	31	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
22⅞	15⅝	Reeves 1.80	10	3	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	¼
15⅝	10⅛	ReichCh .66	5	41	11	10⅝	11	
7	4½	Rellab Sf .60	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
18⅛	10½	RelianEl .90	5	33	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅝
8½	4⅝	RelGp .20p		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	ReG pfC.65p		5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
18⅝	10⅝	ReG pfB.55p		4	12	12	12	
7⅝	7⅛	Republic Cp	4	23	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
12	8⅝	RepFinS .80	6	8	10	10	10 —	⅛
3⅛	1	RepMig tnv		7	1	1	1	
35⅝	22⅝	RepStl 1.60a	4	27	28⅝	28½	28⅝+	½
10⅝	4⅝	ResrvOil .12	7	28	7⅛	6⅞	7 —	⅛
22½	13⅝	RetailCred 2	9	3	22	21¾	22	
37¼	17¼	RevcoDS .40	18	86	32⅝	31⅝	32¼—	⅛
14½	6¼	RevCop .25p		33	6⅛	6¼	6⅛+	⅛
81½	47⅝	Revlon 1.40	19	72	75¼	74⅝	74⅝—	⅝
4⅝	2⅝	Rexham .20	7	8	4⅛	4	4	
24⅝	12⅝	Rexnrd 1.20	6	15	22⅝	22	22 —	⅝
37	22¾	Rexn pf2.36		1	33	33	33 —	1
60⅝	49⅝	Reynin 3.08	8	158	58⅝	58	58⅛—	⅝
68¼	52½	Reyln pf2.25		11	66⅝	66	66 —	⅛
24¼	14⅝	ReynMet 1a	6	45	21¼	20½	20¾	
59	44½	ReyM pf4.50		6	52	51¼	51¼—	1
39	34⅝	ReyM pf2.37		1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝—	⅝
10⅝	7	ReySec .40a	6	19	9¼	9	9⅛	
12¼	8	Richardsn 1	11	5	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	¼
24½	13⅝	RichMer .64	1	62	21⅝	21	21¼—	⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Richmnd .80	4	58	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
26½	10¼	RiegelT 1.30	6	61	20½	19½	19½—	⅝
18⅝	8	RioGran .60	8	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
10⅝	7½	RioGr pf.80		4	10½	10½	10½	
15¼	4⅝	Rite Aid .16	16	165	14⅝	14	14⅛+	¼
24⅝	11½	RivianF .90	10	1	18⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
16	9	Robshaw .70	23	5	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
23¼	13¼	Robrtsn 1.50	4	2	20	19⅝	20	
15⅝	9	Robins .24a	10	72	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
17⅝	10⅛	RochG 1.28b	6	40	15½	15¼	15½+	¼
13⅝	9⅝	RochTel .76	9	39	10½	10¼	10¼—	¼
11¼	4⅝	Rockowr .64	5	6	10½	10¼	10¼—	¼
25½	18⅞	Rockwllnf 2	8	105	22	21⅝	22 —	⅝
22½	17	Rklnt pf1.35		4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅝
86½	46½	RohmH 1.28	27	14	60⅝	60¼	60½+	¼
11	6½	Rohrind .40		22	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
23⅝	11¼	Rollins .30	6	96	23¼	22⅝	22⅝—	⅝
8⅝	4⅝	Ronson .14p	70	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
16	9⅝	Roper 1.20		3	13¼	13¼	13¼—	⅛
25½	17⅝	RorerA .94	9	20	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛+	⅛
48¼	27⅝	Rosario .40b	4	36	29¾	29¼	29⅝+	⅝
19⅝	8⅞	RoyCCol .72	1	24	15¼	14⅝	15¼+	½
39¼	24½	RoyID 3.26e	3	306	35⅝	35¼	35⅝+	¼
7½	3⅛	Roylind .45t	5	36	5½	5¼	5⅝	
25¾	14	Rubbrm .40	24	21	25	24⅝	24⅝—	½
25⅝	11	Rucker .20	4	68	15⅝	15	15⅛	
12	5⅞	RussTog .76	18	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9	3⅝	Ryder Sys		200	7½	7¼	7½+	⅛

S

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
41¾	25	SabineR .56	9	5	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	
3½	1⅛	Safegrd Ind	12	10	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝	
32⅝	24⅝	SafewySlr 2	10	96	44⅝	44	44 —	⅝
7⅝	3	Saga Corp	6	9	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
39⅝	26⅝	StJoMin 1.20	8	219	35	34⅝	35 +	¼
27⅝	21¼	StLSaF 2.50	9	104	22½	22¼	22½—	⅛
11⅝	9½	StPaulS .96a		34	11	10⅝	11 +	⅛
32½	19⅝	StRegP 1.52	8	14	32¼	32	32 —	¼
7⅝	3½	Salant .24b	1	90	6¼	5⅝	6⅛+	⅜
13⅝	10	SanDGs 1.20	17	236	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
10⅝	2⅝	Sandrs Asso	3	51	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
14⅝	5⅝	SJuanR .99t	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
37⅝	24⅝	SFelnd 1.80	7	147	29	28½	29 +	½
8⅝	7	SFelnd pf.50		14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	
35⅝	18⅝	SanFeInt .30	9	23	22¼	21⅝	21⅝—	⅝
14	5⅛	SargWel .40	8	26	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3	Saul RlEst		14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅝	6⅝	SavanE .30r	4	9	7⅛	7	7	
13	9	SavnEA 1.34		18	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
3⅛	1⅞	Sav A Stop		3	2½	2½	2½	
6⅝	3	SavODr .15a	10	8	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
7⅛	1⅛	SavinB Mch	6	113	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Saxon Ind	14	46	3½	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
3⅞	2	SCA Svc		18	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
6	2⅝	Schaefer Cp	h	7	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
67¼	44⅝	ScheringPl .88	21	204	51	50¼	50⅝—	1⅛
30½	15⅝	SchlitzBr .68	19	63	18⅝	17⅝	18½+	½
80⅛	68	Schlumb .60	21	291	70⅝	68⅝	69⅝+	⅝
14⅝	9	SCM Cp .60	4	33	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
10½	4⅝	SCOA Ind .60	7	37	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6	ScotLad .36	4	39	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
20	9½	ScotFet 1.08	10	10	19⅝	18⅝	19	
17⅛	8¼	ScottFor .74	7	8	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
19⅛	12⅛	ScottPap .68	8	42	15¼	15	15 —	⅛
11⅝	5	Scottys .16	15	32	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
17	8⅝	ScovillMfg 1	18	35	11⅝	11	11	
36⅝	25½	Scovll pf2.50		2	29½	29	29½—	⅛
6⅛	4	ScudDooVt	9	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
8½	7⅛	Scudd pf.83a		12	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
24½	10⅝	Sea Cont .30		320	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
31½	17⅞	SeabCL 1.40	5	67	20¼	20	20 —	⅝
6⅝	2½	SeabWA .14t	5	31	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
37	25	Seagram .80	2	8	25⅝	25	25 —	¼
6⅝	3	Seagrave	10	9	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
14⅝	7	SealdPw .80	8	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
25⅝	13½	SearleG .52	10	251	15½	15⅛	15½+	⅛
74⅝	48⅝	Sears 1.40a	27	232	68⅝	67	67⅝+	½
4	1⅝	Seatrain Lin	263	28	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
38⅝	20⅞	Sedcolnc .13	6	139	22	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3¼	SvcCplnt .12	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅝	5½	Servomt .60	7	14	10½	10¼	10½+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Shakspre .28	25	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
14	5½	Shapell .10	7	4	10	10	10 +	⅛
57⅝	39¼	ShellOil 2.60	7	31	53⅝	53⅝	53½+	⅛
31⅛	11¼	ShellT 1.12e	5	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅝
10½	4¼	ShellrGl .56	6	80	10¼	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	ShlIGI pf1.35		5	17¼	16⅝	17⅛+	⅝
48⅝	33	SherwW 2.20	7	36	34	33⅝	34	
10⅝	8¼	SierPac .92	8	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Signal .90b	6	72	15¼	15⅛	15⅛—	⅝
41⅛	32½	Signal pf2.20		2	34¼	34	34 —	⅛
41½	25½	SignodeCp 1	14	10	35⅝	35⅝	35½	
8⅝	2½	SimPrec .12	8	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
24	12	Simm .88a	12	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
19⅝	8¼	SimPat .40b	23	343	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Singer .30p		149	10¼	10	10 —	⅛
39	24⅝	Singr pf3.50		58	25	25⅝	25¼+	¼
29⅝	10¼	SkaggCo .60	2	34	27⅝	27⅝	27¾	
68	53½	Skelly 1.20a	8	5	67½	67¼	67½+	⅛
11¼	6⅞	Skil Corp	26	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
26	13⅝	Skyline .24	11	4153	16¼	15⅝	16	
11	7¼	SmithAO .60	7	4	9	9	9 —	¼
36⅝	15¼	Smithlnt .36	7	150	24¼	23½	23½—	⅝
57¼	43¼	Smithkline 2	13	20	54½	53⅝	54⅛+	⅛
14¼	7⅝	SmithTr .45	10	34	14⅝	14	14⅝+	⅞
22	10½	Smucker .80	10	24	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
12⅛	7¼	SolaBas .70	5	12	10⅝	10⅝	10½+	¼
13¼	5	SonyCp .04a	28	074	10⅝	10	10	
36	28	SooLin 2.15a	8	2	29	29	29	
9	4½	SOS Con .34	5	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
16⅝	9¼	SCarEG 1.48	8	5621	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅝
16¼	9½	SoJerIn 1.56	8	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Southdown	4	46	10¼	10	10⅛+	⅛
16	9½	SoestBkg .80	8	54	10¼	10	10 —	½
8⅛	5½	SoestPS .64r	5	4	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
21½	16¼	SoCalE 1.48	6	108	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
14¼	8⅛	SouthCo 1.40	7	458	14	13⅝	14 +	⅛
31⅝	23⅝	SoInGE 2.28	8	1	30½	30½	30½+	⅝
59½	41	SoNRes 1.65	7	77	43⅝	42⅝	43	
34	28⅝	SoNETl 2.84	9	10	30⅝	30¼	30⅝—	⅛
31⅝	24⅝	Sou Pac 2.24	2	81	28½	28¼	28½+	⅛
56⅝	40	Sou Ry 2.12	12	12	52½	52	52 —	½
6¼	5⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
34⅝	19⅝	SouUGa 1.68	8	50	34⅝	34	34⅛+	½
29½	13⅛	Southld .40b	12	250	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
8⅝	4⅛	SwstFor .20	7	6	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
11½	9⅝	SwstPSv .58	9	61	10⅝	10¼	10⅝—	⅛
9⅝	5	Sparton .24a	4	3	7	7	7	
34	27½	Sprry H pf 3		3	30	29⅝	30 +	⅛
48⅝	25⅝	SperryR .76	11	393	43⅝	43¼	43⅝ —	⅝
12⅝	5⅝	Sprague El		17	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
10⅝	8⅝	Spring M .75	22	38	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
20⅝	14⅝	SquarD 1.10	14	60	19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅝
41½	24⅝	Squibb .90	17	88	36⅝	35¼	36¼+	⅞
65	34⅝	StaleyM 1.80	6	81	57	56	56⅝ —	½
23⅝	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a		16	22	22	22	
38¼	33	StBrand 1.14	16	51	37¼	35⅞	35⅞+	½
50⅝	22⅝	StBPaint .32	26	2	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝—	½
33	22¼	StdOilCal 2	5	297	30	29½	29⅝—	½
53⅝	36	StdOilInd 2	8	365	42½	41⅝	41⅝—	⅝
85¼	44⅝	StOilOh 1.35	21	105	70⅝	69⅝	70 +	½
11⅛	6⅝	StdPress .40	5	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅝	5⅝	StdPrud .66	13	8	5⅝	5⅛	5⅞—	⅛
10⅛	7⅝	Standex .56	5	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
21⅝	12¼	StanWks .96	8	37	15⅝	15¼	15⅝—	¼
8⅝	6	Stanray .60		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
19¼	14⅝	Starrett 1	6	2	18⅝	18	18 —	¼
4⅛	⅝	StaMut Inv		25	⅞	13-16	13-16+	1-16
12	9⅝	StaMS 1.10e		20	11⅝	11	11⅛+	⅛
87	40	StaufCh 2.40	8	276	79⅝	78	79⅝+	⅝
85¼	39⅝	Stau pf1.80a		1	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝—	3½
25½	15¼	SterDrug .70	13	189	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	
5⅝	2	SterlPre .11t	6	26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17	8	Sterndnt .40	8	20	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
19⅝	10⅝	StevensJ .80	12	69	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅛
26⅝	17	StewWa 1.96	7	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
22¾	13⅝	StokVC 1.20	7	123	21⅝	20⅝	21¼+	½
12⅝	10½	StokVC pf 1		z50	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
72⅝	33⅝	StoneW 2.50	8	148	52⅝	52½	52⅝	
12⅝	8⅝	StoneCon .60	4	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
20½	9⅝	StopShp 1.10	6	19	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Storge Tech	7	46	12	11⅝	11⅝ —	⅛
12	6¼	StrideRite .70	7	13	10⅝	10½	10⅝—	⅛
42	19	StuWor 1.32	7	3	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛+	¼
65⅛	46	StuWr pfB5		3	61	60	60 —	1
3⅝	1⅝	Suave Shoe	6	6	2½	2½	2½	
18⅝	11⅝	SubProGs 1	6	11	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	½
14⅝	9½	Sun Chm .40		2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
37½	28⅝	SunOil 1r	6	26	29	28⅝	28⅞+	⅛
40⅝	32	Sun O pf2.25		25	32⅝	32	32	
21⅝	11⅝	Sunbeam 1	12	32	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
25½	12⅝	Sundstrd .80	5	27	16⅝	16	16⅛+	⅛
16½	9	SunshMg .36	16	28	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅝
27⅝	15	SupVal 1.10	8	8	24	23½	24 +	¼
249	153	SuprOil 1.80	12	16	176½	174½	176½+	1
5⅝	3	SupmkG .20	31	44	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	Superscope	5	20	16	14½	15 +	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	SutroM .25p	24	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	4	Swank .48	6	80	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛+	¼
23⅝	12½	Sybron .84	9	32	17⅝	17	17⅛—	⅛
41¼	38	Sybrn pf2.40		3	36½	36	36½ —	½
9⅝	3	Systron Don	8	37	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	¼

T

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28⅝	11⅝	TaftBrd .80	8	71	27	27	27	
4⅝	2⅛	Talcott Nat		3	2⅝	2¼	2⅝+	⅛
8⅝	5	Talley .40	6	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	Talley pfB 1		5	9⅝	9½	9½	
18	9⅝	TampEl 1.04	8	169	16½	16	16 —	¼
50⅝	11⅝	Tandy Corp	12	114	45⅝	44	45⅝+	1⅝
14⅝	12⅝	Tandycft wi		247	14⅝	13⅝	14 +	½
7⅝	4	Tappen .20		11	5¼	5	5⅛+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Technicolr	5	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
14¼	5	Technicon	10	23	8½	8¼	8⅛+	⅛
43⅝	10⅝	Tektronx .24	14	90	41⅝	40¼	41⅛+	⅝
6	2⅝	Telecor .25	6	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝—	⅛
25⅝	9½	Teledyn .32t	6	27	21⅝	21¼	21⅛—	⅛
62½	46⅝	Teledyn pf 6		7	60½	60½	60⅝+	⅛
9½	1⅛	Teleprmpt		40	5½	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
3⅛	⅝	Telex Cp	11	240	2⅛	2	2⅛—	⅛
27⅝	19¼	Tenneco 1.76	6	440	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛+	⅝
100⅝	74	Tennec pf5.50		5	90⅝	89½	90⅛+	⅛
25⅝	12⅝	TesoroP .40	3	134	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
28⅝	21⅞	Texaco 2a	6	667	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
39⅝	25½	TexETr 1.70	8	223	31⅝	30½	30⅝—	⅛
28	26	TxET pf2.87		20	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
33⅛	25½	TexGsT 1.88	8	253	30⅝	30	30 —	⅛
35⅝	23⅝	Texsglf 1.20	7	24	29⅝	29⅛	29¼	
14	8⅝	Texasind 1b	9	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
119⅝	61	Texinst 1	35	336	95⅝	93¾	94⅛—	1⅛
10½	6⅛	Texas Intl	5	41	6⅞	6¼	6⅛—	¼
21½	12½	TexOGs .01b	6	90	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅝
25⅝	16¼	TexUt 1.24	10	67	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	
8½	2⅝	Textl Ind		9	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
26	12⅝	Textron 1.10	8	29	25⅞	20¾	20⅞—	¼
32½	20¼	Textr pf2.08		5	25¼	25⅝	25¼+	⅛
24½	15	Textr pf1.40		5	20	20	20	
17½	9⅝	Thiokol .70	6	10	13½	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
11	5	Thomin .40b	18	3	7½	7⅛	7½	
8⅝	4⅝	ThomJW .50	10	8	6⅝	6½	6½+	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	ThrlftDg .40	11	24	6½	6⅛	6⅝	
19⅝	9⅝	Tl Corp 1	13	29	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝ —	⅛
42⅝	30⅛	TidwatM .70	6	2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝+	⅛
16⅝	7¼	Tiserlnt .40	12	58	12	11⅝	12 +	⅛
61	24½	Timeinc 2	12	33	55¼	55⅛	55⅝—	⅝
19⅝	10¼	TimeMir .50	11	43	17	16⅝	17	
40⅝	24¼	Timkn 2.20a	7	16	40	39¼	40 +	¼
13⅝	9⅛	Tish Rlty		45	9¼	9¼	9¼+	⅛
9⅝	4⅞	Todd Shipyd		25	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
22⅝	16⅝	TolEdis 2.12	7	20	22½	22⅛	22½+	¼
12⅝	6⅝	TonkaCp .40	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝ —	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	ToolRol .40b	11	17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝ —	⅛
29⅝	15½	TraneCo .96	9	14	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
39½	24¼	TranUn 1.66	14	21	26½	26	26¼+	¼
12½	5¼	Trans W Air		93	6½	6¼	6⅝+	⅛
16¼	10½	TWA pf 2		1	10½	10½	10½	
10⅝	6	Transam .62	11	218	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
22⅝	17½	TraInc 1.65e		27	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
9⅝	7⅝	Transco .80	9	41	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Transcn .45	9	3	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	TranOh .28r	4	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ —	¼
16⅝	12⅝	Tranwy 1.40	6	70	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
23½	19½	Travirs 1.08	12	124	21⅝	20⅝	21	
35½	27	Travelr pf 2		56	29	28⅝	29 +	¼
11⅝	4⅝	TRE Corp		24	5⅞	5¼	5⅞+	⅛
22⅞	16	TriCont .96e		46	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+	⅛
34⅛	28⅝	TriCn pf2.50		1	30	30	30	
16	10⅝	Trialnd .90a	4	4	11	11	11 +	⅛
13	5⅛	TriaPfc .30p		3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
34	9½	TrinityInd 1	5	12	31	30¼	31 +	⅛
26	13⅝	Tropican .20	17	13	23⅛	23	23 —	⅛
27	14¼	TRW In 1.20	9	33	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
12⅛	7⅝	TucsonG .96	7	147	12	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
15⅛	5⅛	TwenCen .40	4	111	12⅝	12	12 —	¼
19⅝	8½	TycoLb .20e	8	31	12½	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
24½	13¼	TylerCp .60	4	6	20½	20¼	20⅛+	½

U

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27¼	10⅝	UAL In .40a	19	314	24	22⅝	23¼+	1⅝
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	4	14	19¼	18⅝	19¼+	⅛
14⅝	10⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	6	8	13⅝	13	13⅝+	⅛
27	25	UGI pf2.75		z200	26¾	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
12⅝	8½	UMC Ind 1	6	9	9⅝	9¼	9⅝—	⅛
3	1⅛	UMET Tr		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10½	7½	Unarco .50	5	1	8	8	8 —	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	Unq.	1.13
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	Unq.	.66
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ in. yd.	.38½	.38
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212.00	180.00
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	202.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	59-60	119-120
Lead, spot, lb.	2.00	7.46
Copper elec., lb.	6.3½-6.5	7.5⅝-7.7
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.85	3.61
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	3.8½-3.9	3.8-4.0
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.265	4.76
Gold N.Y. oz.	144.10	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	—	883.70

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES
Nov. 4, 1975

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	6.22	6.38	6.12	6.26	6.25
Mar	7.80	8.00	7.68	7.95	7.85
Apr	8.70	9.04	8.51	9.04	8.85
May	10.85	11.20	10.60	11.20	10.97

Sales: 4,185.

U.S. Commodity Prices

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Dec	3.77	3.81	3.72½	3.79	3.74½
Mar	3.92	3.95½	3.87½	3.93½	3.89½
May	3.97	4.01	3.93	3.99	3.95½
Jul	3.91	3.96	3.90	3.94	3.91
Sep	4.02	4.02	3.97	4.00	3.97
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Dec	2.74½	2.76½	2.72¾	2.75	2.74
Mar	2.82½	2.84	2.81	2.82	2.82
May	2.85¼	2.88	2.84½	2.85¾	2.85¼
Jul	2.86½	2.89½	2.85¾	2.87	2.86¾
Sep	2.77½	2.78½	2.77	2.78	2.79
Dec	2.69	2.70	2.67	2.68½	2.68
Mar	—	—	—	2.74½	2.74½
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Nov	4.79	4.85½	4.74	4.85	4.79
Jan	4.91	4.96	4.85	4.95	4.90
Mar	5.02½	5.06	4.95½	5.05½	5.00
May	5.10	5.12½	5.04	5.12½	5.09
Jul	5.15	5.18½	5.10	5.18½	5.15
Aug	5.18	5.20½	5.12	5.20	5.17½
Sep	5.21	5.22½	5.14	5.21	5.19
Nov	5.25	5.25½	5.17½	5.25½	5.24
Jan	5.32	5.34	5.29	5.34	5.33
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Dec	18.50	19.00	18.35	19.00	18.50
Jan	18.55	19.00	18.43	19.00	18.65
Mar	18.70	19.10	18.55	19.10	18.66
May	18.90	19.25	18.72	19.25	18.80
Jul	19.10	19.30	18.80	19.30	18.95
Aug	19.10	19.35	18.75	19.35	18.90
Sep	—	—	—	19.40	19.00
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Dec	129.50	130.00	128.30	129.00	129.80
Jan	130.50	131.00	129.40	130.00	130.70
Mar	133.30	133.70	132.00	132.50	133.00
May	132.50	133.00	130.50	132.00	133.50
Jul	135.00	135.50	135.00	136.50	136.00
Aug	137.50	137.50	136.50	136.50	137.50
Sep	—	—	—	136.00	137.00
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Nov	—	—	—	429.00	420.00
Dec	426.50	433.50	426.00	433.50	423.90
Feb	433.50	441.00	433.00	441.80	430.00
Apr	441.00	447.50	440.00	447.20	437.00
Jun	449.00	454.00	447.50	454.00	444.50
Aug	455.50	461.00	454.50	461.00	451.80
Oct	461.50	468.00	461.50	467.50	457.50
Dec	468.30	475.80	468.30	475.00	464.00
Feb	477.10	482.00	477.10	482.00	470.50
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Dec	43.00	43.47	42.90	42.95	43.00
Feb	40.35	41.20	40.35	40.60	40.52
Apr	39.25	40.15	39.25	39.85	39.30
Jun	40.42	41.30	40.82	41.30	40.70
Aug	40.85	41.65	40.85	41.20	40.60
Oct	—	—	—	n40.20	b40.20

Sales: Dec 3400; Feb 3864; April 1638; June 6 0; Aug 136; Oct 0.
Open interest: Dec 10901; Feb 10456; April 4233; June 3258; Aug 1139; Oct 6.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Dec	51.97	51.97	51.05	b51.97	50.40
Feb	50.45	50.45	49.50	b50.45	49.08
Apr	44.30	45.32	44.30	b45.32	43.85
Jun	45.00	45.87	44.90	45.80	44.45
Jul	44.60	45.30	44.50	b45.05	43.80
Aug	42.50	43.20	42.30	a43.10	41.78
Oct	39.25	40.10	39.25	b40.10	a38.90

Sales: Dec 1827; Feb 1914; April 910; June 396; July 113; Aug 100; Oct 40.
Open interest: Dec 6659; Feb 6194; April 2408; June 1943; July 1339; Aug 294; Oct 97.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Nov	55.35	56.35	55.20	56.35	55.35
Dec	60.00	60.25	59.65	60.25	a59.95
Jan	56.25	56.35	56.00	56.35	56.10
Feb	52.00	52.00	51.75	52.00	a52.10
Mar	51.60	51.60	51.50	a51.50	51.60
Apr	—	—	—	n48.90	n48.90
May	45.05	45.25	45.00	45.25	45.00
Jun	—	—	—	n47.08	a47.00

Sales: Nov 150; Dec 122; Jan 28; Feb 1; March 2; April 0; May 13; June 0.
Open interest: Nov 522; Dec 1644; Jan 575; Feb 142; March 138; April 10; May 5; June 1.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Feb	81.00	82.20	79.70	81.20	a80.52
Mar	79.20	80.60	78.60	79.70	a78.85
May	76.30	77.27	75.65	b77.27	a75.27
Jul	73.70	74.82	73.10	b74.82	72.50
Aug	70.85	71.85	70.30	b71.85	69.00

Sales: Feb 4158; March 2030; May 1040; July 700; Aug 178.
Open interest: Feb 4147; March 2726; May 2052; July 2103; Aug 921.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Dec	144.40	146.50	144.00	146.30	143.30
Mar	146.50	149.10	146.50	149.10	145.60
Jun	149.50	152.00	150.20	152.00	148.30
Sep	154.20	155.70	154.20	155.30	151.40
Dec	155.60	157.70	155.60	157.00	154.30
Mar	—	—	—	162.50	159.50

Sales: Dec. 1,780; March 420; June 375; Sep. 300; Dec. 40; March 0.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
Dec	173.50	170.25	172.85-172.95	171.50-171.70
Mar	170	167	169.45-169.50	169.50-169
May	169	166	168.20-168.25	167.30-167.60
Aug	167.75	166	166.85-166.95	166.50-166.55
Oct	166.75	165	166.70-166.15	166 -166.05
Dec	165.25	164	165.15-165.20	165 -165.25
Mar	164.50	164.20	164.20-164.50	164 -164.20
Lots: 2,599.				
COCOA				
Dec	701	691	691 -691.50	697 -697.50
Mar	666	658	658 -659	662.50-663
May	640	636	636 -636.50	638.50-639.50
Jul	629	622	622 -624	626 -627
Sep	616		614 -616	614 -615
Dec	607	602	601 -602	608 -609
Mar	603	602	599 -601	602 -604
Lots: 2,348.				
COFFEE				
Nov	717	712	712 -713	713 -715
Jan	721	711	712 -714	712 -714
Mar	719	710	712 -713	715 -716
May	720	712	714 -716	713 -714
Jul	722	716	716 -717	715 -716
Sep	724	717	718 -719	717 -720
Nov	723	720	719 -721	720 -725
Lots: 1,439.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	580 - 580.50	579 - 579.50
3 months	601.50 - 602	601 - 601.50
Cathodes: spot	566.50 - 567.50	565.50 - 567.50
3 months	588 - 589	587 - 589
Tin: spot	3,025 - 3,027	3,020 - 3,022
3 months	3,061 - 3,062	3,050 - 3,052
Lead: spot	166 - 166.25	165 - 165.50
3 months	173.50 - 174	173.25 - 173.75
Zinc: spot	350 - 350.50	350 - 350.50
3 months	359 - 359.50	358.50 - 359
Silver: spot	206.10 - 206.50	203.50 - 203.70
3 months	212.80 - 212.90	210.10 - 210.20

Paris Commodities

COCOA

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
Dec	627	618	621-622	+ 4
Mar	664	595	599-600	+ 4
May	587	587	585-590	+ 1
Jul	—	—	565—	U.C.
Sep	—	—	560-570	U.C.
Dec	560	559	550-560	— 5

Lots: 780.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-20

Ander Clayt, Apco Oil, ColGas pfB, ColuSoOh pf, Comw Edis, Conrac Cp, DukeP pfAA, Easco Corp, Fairmont, Galewy Ind, Gould Inc, Hanes Corp, Leaseway, McLean Trk, MetEd pf J, SouUn Gas, Smiths Tran, ubSvc EG, Zale Corp, Zale pf A

NEW LOWS-19

ArkLaGs wi, Atico Mtg, Beker Ind, Cdn Pacif, Chem NY, Damon Cp, Emery Ind, FstChi Cp, Inspirat Cop, LTV Cp pfA, Lukens Stl, McDarmot, Missn Equit, Parker Drill, Un Commrc, Wachovi Rlt, Walker H A, Wash Steel, White Motor

Cash Reserves Drop in U.K.

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP-DJ).—Britain's monetary reserves fell $146 million in October to total $5.713 billion at month's end, the Treasury said today.

The reserves would have fallen more but for an inflow into the reserves during October of $7 million, borrowed in foreign currency by British state enterprises.

The end-October totals put reserves at their lowest level in 33 months.

Market Summary

Nov. 4, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Unit Tech	109,900	49	— ¼
Sony Corp	108,100	10¼	+ ⅛
Citicorp	89,200	27⅝	+ ½
MAPCO	88,600	33⅞	— ¼
NorStaPw	86,600	26½	
Xerox Cp	81,100	55¾	+ ½
Polaroid	79,800	37¾	+ ⅞
Texaco Inc	77,700	23¾	+ ⅜
Int Paper	76,900	55	+ ⅝
LTV Corp	6 76,200	10¼	— ⅛
Am Tel&Tel	6 73,600	49¼	+ ⅜
GenTel&El	68,800	23	+ ⅜
CIT Financl	68,300	27⅝	— ⅛
Am NatGas	65,300	33⅛	
Gen Motors	65,300	54⅝	+ ⅛

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	11.57	11.40
Advances	742	444
Declines	573	915
Unchanged	504	445
Total issues	1819	1804
New 1975 highs	20	16
New 1975 lows	19	34

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Champ Ho	77,800	3⅛	
Mego Intl	42,00	10½	+ ⅜
HoustOil M	34,000	30⅝	+1¼
Syntex Corp	25,90 0	32⅝	
Falcon Sbd	25,200	29¾	—2⅛
Con Oil Gas	22,800	7⅛	+ ⅜
Nolex Cp	21,400	7⅛	— ⅛
Instrum Svs	16,800	¾	
Miller Wohl	14,600	28⅝	+ ⅞
Hanovr Pelr	13,600	10⅝	+ ⅛

Appro total stock sales 1,290,000
Stock sales year ago 2,687,500

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
82.86	82.53	82.59	—0.06

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
30 Ind	825.47	834.07	821.08	830.13	+ 4.41
20 Trn	166.09	168.26	165.44	167.61	+ 1.35
15 Utl	82.50	83.08	81.83	82.44	+ 0.13
65 Stk	253.67	256.36	252.31	255.08	+ 1.38

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	99.68	98.11	99.11	+0.42
15 Railroads	37.29	36.81	37.12	+0.50
60 Utilities	43.43	42.72	43.10	+0.10
500 Stocks	89.03	87.63	88.51	+0.42

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	46.80	46.51	46.78	+0.22
Industrials	52.06	51.72	52.00	+0.23
Transportation	31.01	30.71	31.01	+0.33
Utilities	32.48	32.33	32.48	+0.14
Finance	43.66	43.46	43.66	+0.18

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	"Short"
Nov. 3	128,521	330,690	2,177
Oct. 31	127,773	206,942	2,510
Oct. 30	132,779	320,335	3,425
Oct. 29	149,149	334,410	2,870
Oct. 28	150,876	359,172	1,883
Oct. 27	138,959	317,721	2,201

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Trade Deficits Of OECD States Estimated Lower

PARIS, Nov. 4 (AP-DJ).—The 1975 current-account deficit of members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is now estimated at between $3 billion and $5 billion, sharply down from a deficit of $15 billion forecast last July, Bundesbank vice-president Otmar Emminger said today. It compares with a deficit of $34 billion for 1974.

Mr. Emminger, who presided over the first of a two-day meeting of the OECD working group on balance-of-payments problems, declined to elaborate.

Other sources, however, said the sharp decline in the deficit was mainly due to lower oil imports reflecting the general and continuing recession and slump in world trade, as well as the U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union.

The U.S. current-account surplus is expected to total between $11 billion and $12 billion this year. West Germany is expected to have a surplus of between $3 billion and $4 billion while France and Italy will be roughly in balance, the sources said. Britain will continue to show a deficit.

West Germany was reported by conference sources to have been under fire at today's meeting for doing too little to reflate its economy.

Toronto Stocks

Closed Prices, Nov. 4, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1600	Abby Glen	345	340	345	+ 5
6540	Abitibi	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
50	Acklands	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
900	Agnico E	395	390	390	— 5
100	Agra Ind	480	480	480	+ 5
6556	Alta Gas A	$10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅛
100	Alta Nat	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
5615	Algo Cent	$16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	⅝
5400	Alliance B	405	400	405	
1600	Alminex	490	490	490	—10
2355	Atco A	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅝—	⅛
10712	BP Can	$10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
1300	Banister C	$6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
3325	Bank N S	$43⅝	43⅛	43⅝+	⅛
400	Baton B	$7	7	7	
4297	Bell Canad	$43	42⅝	43 +	¼
13120	Beth Cop A	$12	11½	11⅝+	⅛
2200	Block Bros	320	315	320	
1100	Bovis Cor	90	90	90	
1000	Braior Res	195	195	195	+ 5
500	Bramalea	$5	495	495	
8500	Bramada	104	100	104	+ 5
1400	Brenda M	410	410	410	
1833	Bridger	235	235	235	— 4
200	BC Forest	$15	14⅝	15	
710	BC Phone	$10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
5404	Brunswk	385	375	375	— 5
72	Burns Fds	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
475	Cad Fiv	$9⅛	8½	9⅛+	⅛
2880	Cal Pow A	$26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
4727	Camflo	$10⅝	9⅝	10⅛+	⅜
1500	Campau A	410	405	410	—15
2800	C Nor West	435	430	430	— 5
1150	Can Perm	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
100	C Tung	275	275	275	+ 5
600	C Cablesy	$11	11	11	— ⅛
1100	Cdn Cel	$5	495	5	
3145	Cl Bk Com	$25⅝	25	25	
1986	Cdn Tire A	$43⅛	42⅝	42⅝+	½
780	C Utilties	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	¼
350	Canbra	270	260	270	+10
150	Candel Oil	$16	16	16	
950	Cassiar	$5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
2000	Celanese	420	410	420	+ 5
1400	Chieftan D	$7⅛	7	7	
350	Coch Will	48	48	48	— 4
1800	C Holiday I	295	295	295	
110	Con Bldg	225	225	225	— 5
3600	Con Distrb	270	270	270	
3313	Cons Gas	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
500	Conwest	305	300	300	—10
450	Craigmt	450	440	440	—10
100	Crush Intl	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
1645	Denison	$49⅝	49⅛	49⅝—	⅛
1500	Dickmn	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
1470	Dofasco A	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	¼
675	Dom Store	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	¼
1848	East Mal	222	216	222	+ 2
445	Emco	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
1300	Falcon C	$6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
518	Falcon	$29⅛	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
1900	Fed Ind A	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
1000	G Distrb A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6240	Gnt Mascot	65	61	63	— 3
6725	Gibraltar	$5½	5	5⅛+	⅛
1104	Gt Oil Sds	$5	5	5	
1000	GL Paper	$22½	22½	22½	
400	Greyhnd	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
267	Guar Trst	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
510	Hawker S	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
138	Hayes D A	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
11500	H Bay Co	$14⅝	14½	14½+	⅛
500	Huron Eri	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
900	IAC	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	¼
250	Inland Gas	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
305	Int Mogul	295	295	295	+20
13270	Inpr Pipe	$12½	11⅝	12	— ⅛
1310	Inv Grp A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2100	Jannock	$5	475	475	—15
5940	Kaiser Re	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅝—	¼
700	Kelsey H	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
310	Kerr A A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
135	Koffler A	350	350	350	
325	Labatt A	$17⅝	17⅛	17⅝—	⅛
125	Lab Min	$27½	27½	27½—	⅛
1100	L Ont Cem	325	320	320	— 5
1600	LL Lac	145	145	145	
100	Lob Co A	$5	5	5	+ ⅛
100	Lob Co B	490	490	490	+ 5
700	Loeb M	265	265	265	
203	Mclan H A	$7½	7½	7½+	⅛
5980	MB Ltd	$17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅛
500	Madsan	48	48	48	
120	M Lf Mills	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
950	Matgmi A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
1000	McGraw H	410	410	410	—10
4167	Moore	$45⅝	45⅝	46 +	⅛
200	Nat Trust	$15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
3351	Noranda A	$30⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
4997	Norcen	$9	8⅝	8⅝	
3800	Nor Elect	$24⅝	24	24⅝	
2100	Nowsco W	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
1200	Orchan A	226	225	226	— 3
3000	Oshawa A	435	430	430	—10
2532	Pamour A	375	360	360	—15
1180	PanCan P	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
200	Patino N V	$10	10	10	
500	Pembin A	275	265	265	+ 5
200	Petrofina	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
1220	Pine Point	$30⅝	30	30⅝+	⅛
500	Pitts C	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
1200	Placer	$19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅝
2100	Que Sturg	142	137	142	+ 3
8	Radpath A	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
1200	Reed Oalr A	490	485	485	+ 5
8075	Revnu Prp	68	66	66	— 1
3000	Rothman	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
8715	Shell Can	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
8665	Sherritt A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6408	Simpsons	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3893	Simpson S	$9	9	9	— ⅛
800	Slater Stl	$8	8	8	+ ⅛
600	Slat W Can	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
620	Southm A	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
5740	Stelco A	$26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
8012	Steep R	123	120	121	+ 1
1400	Sundale O	490	480	480	—10
100	Tara	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
3630	Teck Cor A	365	360	360	+ 5
200	Teck Cor B	300	300	300	+10
2134	Tex Can	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
4800	Thom N A	$12	11⅝	12 +	⅛
3535	Tor Dm Bk	$40½	40	40⅝+	⅝
1034	Traders A	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
1922	Trans Mt	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
365	TrCan PL	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
260	Un Carbid	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
3650	UGas A	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
400	U Keno	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1000	U Siscoe	$5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
500	Weldwod	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
650	Wstburne	$8	8	8	
1300	West Mine	289	285	285	+ 4
2030	Weston	$16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
320	White Pas	$9⅛	8⅝	9⅛+	⅛
1122	Willroy	82	82	82	
20	Woodwd A	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
8000	Yk Bear	193	183	186	—14
8000	Yukon C	105	100	105	+ 5

Total sales 1,115,385 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
700	Asbestos	$ 19½	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
2265	Bank Mont	$ 16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
1900	Basic Res	$ 8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
954	Can Cement	$ 9	9	9 +	⅛
1200	Con Bath	$ 26⅝	26¼	26¼—	⅛
500	Fncl Col	135	135	135	
180	Imasco	$ 27½	27½	27½—	¼
510	Mont Trust	$ 11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
500	Power Cp	$ 7⅝	7½	7⅝	
1508	Price Co	$ 13½	13¼	13½+	½
125	Rolland A	$ 6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
2935	Royal Bank	$ 30⅝	30¼	30¼—	⅛
18360	Roy Trust A	$ 20⅝	20	20¼+	½
100	Trizec	$ 14	14	14	
150	Unican Sec	125	125	125	

Total sales 487,283 shares.

These Securities were offered and sold outside the United States. This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

Cdn $25,000,000

Borg-Warner Acceptance Canada, Ltd.

10¼% Guaranteed Notes due December 1, 1980

Unconditionally Guaranteed as to Payment of Principal, Premium, if any, and Interest by

Borg-Warner Acceptance Corporation

Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Greenshields Incorporated
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — A. E. Ames & Co. Limited — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. — Andresens Bank A/S
Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc. — Baer Securities Corporation — Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca del Gottardo — Bank of America International — Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited
Bank Leu International Ltd. — Bank Mees & Hope N.V. — Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. — Banque de l'Indochine et du Suez — Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Nationale de Paris — Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas — Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A. — Banque Rothschild
Banque de l'Union Européenne — Banque Worms — Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Bayerische Hypotheken-und Wechsel-Bank — Bayerische Vereinsbank — Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. Berenberg Bank
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Berliner Handels-und Frankfurter Bank — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited
Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires — James Capel & Co. — Cazenove & Co. — Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Compagnia Finanziara Intermobiliare S.p.A. — Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine S.A. — Crédit Industriel et Commercial — Crédit Lyonnais
Crédit du Nord et Union Parisienne "Union Bancaire" — Credit Suisse White Weld Limited — Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers Vormals Hans W. Petersen
The Deltec Banking Corporation Limited — Den norske Creditbank — Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Deutsche Girozentrale —Deutsche Kommunalbank—
Dewaay & Associés International S.C.S. — Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation — Dominion Securities Corporation—Harris & Partners Ltd.
Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated — Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft — Eurocapital S.A. — European Banking Company Limited
Finacor — Finter Bank — First Boston (Europe) Limited — Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft — Hessische Landesbank Girozentrale — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated — IBJ International Limited — Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Kidder, Peabody International Limited — Kleinwort, Benson Limited — Kredietbank N.V. — Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International — Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited — Lazard Frères & Cie — Lazard Frères & Co.
Lehman Brothers Incorporated — London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) Limited — Manufacturers Hanover Limited — Merck, Finck & Co.
Mercur-Bank S.A. — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities Underwriter Limited — B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. — Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
Morgan & Cie International S.A. — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — Nesbitt, Thomson Limited — The Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Limited
Nomura Europe N.V. — Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. — Orion Bank Limited
Österreichische Länderbank AG — Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. — Post- och Kreditbanken, PKbanken
Rothschild Bank A.G. — N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited — Salomon Brothers — Scandinavian Bank Limited
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited — Singer & Friedlander Limited — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated
Société Générale — Société Générale de Banque S.A. — Strauss, Turnbull & Co. — Sumitomo White Weld Limited
Svenska Handelsbanken — Swiss Italian Banking Corporation Limited — Vereins-und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft — J. Vontobel & Co.
M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Wood Gundy Limited

November 5, 1975

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-87	100¾	101¾
Asahi 10¼-80	102	103
ASEA 8½-86	89	90
Ashland 8-87	89	90
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	102	103
Aust-Swiss 8-87	89½	90½
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	98¼	99¼
BFCE 9-82	99½	100½
B.N.P. 9½-81	101	102
Borregaard 8¾-8c	92¼	93¼
Broken Hill 10-90	99¾	100¾
Broken Hill 9½-81	101	102
Carlsberg 8¾-8c	97¾	98¾
Carrier 8-87	88½	89½
CNE 9¼-85	98¾	99¾
CN Rhone 10-80/8.	102¼	103¼
Cons Food 7½-91	85½	86½
Conoco 8-86	94½	95½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	94¼	95¼
Copen Coun 7¾-8	82	83
Copen Tel 8½-86	97	98
Corning 8¼-86	97¾	98¾
Cut Ham 8-87	90½	91½
Dana 8-87	88½	89½
Denmark 9-82	100	101
Denmark 7½-90	81	82
Dow Cor 8½-86	99½	100½
Dupont 7½-78	101¾	102¾
EIB 9½-85	100	101
Ericsson 9¼-8-	99¾	100¾
Esso 7½-78	100¾	101¾
Esso 8-86 Nov	97	98
First Chic 7-80	94½	95½
Gen Cable 8¼-87	85	86
Gen Mills 8-86	94½	95½
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100¾	101¾
Gen Mot 8¾-86	101	102
G.H.H. 7¾-88	81	82
GTE 8¼-86	95½	96½
Haas 8-78	101	102
Haas 8¾-86	99¼	100¼
I.D.B.J. 9¼-82	99½	100½
Intl Util 8¼-82	95½	96½
Kimberley 8½-86	99¼	100¼
Marubeni 9¾-87	100½	101½
Michelin 7½-88	81	82
Miles 9¼-80	101	102
Monsanto 8¼-85	102	104
NrgKomBk 7½-87	92	93
Motorola 8-87	85¼	86¼
Norsk Hyd. 9¾-85	100½	101½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	98	99
Ontario 8¼-86	97	98
Oslo 8¼-86	93¾	94¾
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101½	102½
Owens Corn 9-86	101	102
Pac Light 9¾-87	102¼	103¼
Pac.Light 8-88	89	90
Papua 9½-83	98½	99½
Pemex 10¼-.82	99	100
Pennwalt 8-87	90	91
Philmorris 8½-86	100	101
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99	100
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	95	96
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	87	88
Queensld 8½-86	88¼	89¼
Ralston 7½-87	90	91
Richardson 8¾-85	100	101
S.A.S. 8-85	86	87
Scanraft 8¾-88	95	96
Scott 8¾-86	99	100
Shell 8-86	94	95
Shell 7½-87	91¼	92¼
Singer 11-77	100½	101½
Skandin. 10¼-81	103½	104½
SNCF 9¼-87	102	103
St. Ind. 8½-80	101	102
St. Ind. 8½-88	98½	99½
Sumitomo 9¾-80	100	101
Swed. Exp. 9-82	99	100
Sybron 8-87	89¼	90¼
Tenneco 7½-79	98¼	99¼
Tenneco 7¾-87	86½	87½
Textron 7¾-87	85½	86½
Tokyo Cur.10¼-81	101¼	102¾
TokyoCur 8⅞-88	86½	88
Transocean 8-86	94	95
Transocean 7½-87	92½	93½
Union Oil 7-79	98	99
Union Oil 7½-87	92	93
Utah 8-87	89½	90½
Volvo 9½-85	99	100
Volvo 8-87	84½	86½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	78	80
Am Tob 5¼-88	97	99
Ashland 5-88	76	78
Beatrice 6¼-91	103	104
Beatrice 4½-92	91½	93½
Borden 6¾-91	102½	104½
Borden 5-92	91	92
BroadHale 4¾-87	72½	74½
Carnation 4-88	85	87
Chevron 5-88	99	101
Chrysler 4¾-88	48	50
Chrysler 5-88	52½	54½
Conf Tel 5½-88	68½	70½
Cumm In 6¼-88	77	79
Dart Ind 4¾-88	78½	80½
EastKodak 4½-88	112½	114½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	76	78
Firestone 5-88	88	90
Ford 6-86	85	87
Ford 5-88	75	77
Gen Elec 4¼-85	72	74
Gen Elec 4¼-87	82	84
Gen Food 4¾-87	82½	84½
Gillette 4¾-82	80½	82½
Gillette 4¾-87	70	72
Gould 5-87	84½	86½
Gulf West. 5-88	85	87
Honeywell 6-86	74½	76½
ITT 4¾-87	68	70
I.S.I. 6¼-89	80½	82½
Komatsu 7½-90	104	106
McDerm 4¾-87	113	115
Morgan JP 4¼-..	95	97
Nabisco 5¼-88	90	92
Owens Ill 4½-87	85½	87½
Penney JC 4½-87	76	78
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	85	87
R.C.A. 5-88	73½	75½
Revlon 4¾-85	111	113
Revlon 4¾-87	99	101
Sperry 4¾-88	95	97
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	81	83
Texaco 4¾-88	74	76
UnCarb 4¾-82	100	102
WarnLam 4½-87	89½	91½
WarnLam 4¼-88	75½	77½
Xerox 5-88	75	77

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	98.37	87.42	96.14
Previous	98.35	87.38	96.63

DO YOU WANT SOUND CURRENCY PROTECTION AND GOOD PROFITS
HOW ABOUT
SWISS FRANCS OR DM LIFE INSURANCE?
IT REALLY PAYS!

For more information write:

POB 655, 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland.

Name: .... Tel.: ....

Address: .... City: ....

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 4

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
47⅝	38½	UniNV 2.92e	10	2	40¼	40¼	40¼+	½
10⅞	6¾	UnBanc .84b	8	46	8¾	8⅝	8¾+	⅛
78	37¾	UnCamp 2	13	19	73	72	72¾+	¾
66½	40¼	UnCarb 2.40	8	343	57⅞	56⅞	57⅜+	⅜
13⅝	7	UnComm 1p	6	26	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
8⅞	2½	Union Corp	9	37	5¾	5½	5⅝+	⅛
16⅝	9⅛	Un Elec 1.28	8	41	13⅛	13	13	
80	67⅞	UnEl 7lpf 8		2	74	74	74 +	1
47	38	UnEl pf4.50		z10	44	44	44 —	½
25⅛	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		1	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	
6⅝	2½	Un Fidelity	15	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
50⅞	32½	UnOCal 1.98	7	108	46	45¼	45½—	¼
66	43	UOCa pf2.50		4	59¼	59¼	59¼+	⅛
82¼	61¾	UPacCp 2.80	20	98	73¾	73½	73¾+	¼
3¼	1½	Uniona Inc		1	1½	1½	1½	
10	6⅞	Uniroyal .70	8	79	9⅛	8⅞	9	
8	3½	Unit Brands		19	4¾	4⅝	4¾—	⅛
8⅜	5⅛	UnBrnd pfA		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8¼	6	UnitCp .72e		41	7⅝	7½	7½	
8⅜	4⅞	U FInCal .20	5	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12⅛	6⅝	UnGasP .72	9	134	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
12½	6¼	Un Garnly	11	18	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
12⅜	6½	UnIlnd .40	5	12	10⅜	10¼	10⅜+	⅜
5¼	1⅞	Unilinn .10		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
12¼	9½	UJerBk 1.04	8	13	10	9⅞	9⅞	
15½	10⅞	UnitMM .80		18	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝+	⅛
20	8	Un Nclr	23	37	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜+	¼
2½	1½	UnitPk Min		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16	6	UnitRefg .48	3	7	9⅞	9¾	9¾—	⅛
36¾	25¼	USFidG 2.48	16	38	32½	32¼	32⅜+	⅛
17¼	12¼	USFoS 1.50e		7	15¾	15½	15½	
21¼	14¼	USGyps 1.60	15	48	16⅞	16½	16½—	⅛
7⅞	2⅜	US Hoe		65	4½	4⅜	4½	
5⅞	2½	US Ind .20		148	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
14	6¼	USLeasg .22	5	26	7⅝	7	7⅜+	⅜
4⅞	1⅜	US Rltylnv		7	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
15¾	7⅝	US Shoe .95	8	15	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
71⅞	38¼	US Stl 2.80	5	117	61⅞	61½	61⅝	
22	13¾	USTobac .90	12	18	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜—	⅛
62¼	37¼	Unit Tech 2	7	1060	50¼	48½	48½—	¾
140¼	86¼	UnTech pf 8		4	122¾	121	122¾+	¼
16	12½	UnITel 1.12	9	79	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	
2	7-16	UnITel wl		11	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
28⅝	16⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		3	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞—	⅛
24	19	UnTel pf1.50		1	21	21	21 +	⅛
9⅛	3½	Unitrode Cp	8	22	4½	4¾	4½	
31	16⅞	Univar 1.40	4	16	26½	26	26 —	¾
41¼	25½	UnLeaf 2.24	6	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞+	⅛
20⅜	19⅛	UnivLeaf wl		2	20	19⅞	20 +	⅜
18	9½	UOP .67p	18	27	10¼	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
53	30	Upjohn .96	20	550	42¼	40⅞	42¼+	1⅜
17⅝	9¼	USLIFE .32	5	89	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
10⅜	8½	UslifeF .96a	10	16	9⅞	9¾	9⅞—	⅛
22¼	12	USM stp1.20	4	1	17¾	17¾	17¾—	⅛
74⅞	39⅞	Utahlnt 1a	14	257	50¼	49½	49⅞+	⅜
28⅞	23⅛	UtahPL 2.36	9	10	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	
28⅝	26⅝	UtPL pf2.80		26	28¼	28¼	28¼	
26	17	UV Ind 1b	3	23	18⅝	18	18 —	¼
30	20½	UV In pf1.26		1	21	21	21 —	1

V

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23½	18	Vall In 3.40e	3	36	14½	13⅝	14¼+	⅜
18½	6½	Varian .20	13	68	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	¼
27⅝	17⅞	Veeder 1.72	17	1	18	18	18	
5⅝	3	Vendo Co		13	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
14⅛	11	VestSe 1.27e		12	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅛
39½	21½	Vetco Offsh	11	44	27⅝	25½	27⅜+	1⅞
26¾	16⅞	VF Corp 1	9	153	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛+	⅛
10	2⅜	Viaco Inf	10	76	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
7⅛	3⅞	VictCo .10		32	4	4	4 +	⅛
13⅝	6⅜	VaEPw 1.28	7	187	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
88	70	VaEP pf8.84		z150	85½	85½	85½+	1½
73	56	VaEP pf7.20		z20	68	68	68	
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z560	49	49	49 +	1
43	37½	VaEP pf4.12		z30	41	41	41 —	½
27⅜	25½	VaEP pf2.90		25	27⅛	27	27⅛	
7½	3⅜	Vornado Inc	18	6	5	4⅞	4⅞—	¾
36¼	23½	VIMat 1.80	6	2	32¼	32⅛	32¼	

W

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
25½	12¼	Wachova .76	7	7	17⅝	17	17⅝	
4⅞	2¼	WachRl .04p		80	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
13⅝	10	Walgreen 1	9	18	13⅝	13½	13½+	¼
44	26	WlkrA 1.40a	9	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	
25½	14⅞	WallBs .55	8	20	16⅛	16	16⅛+	¼
10⅝	6	WallMr .60	4	8	10½	10⅜	10½+	⅛
15⅛	11¾	WalMart .06	29	21	14⅞	14¾	14⅞+	¼
16⅞	6⅞	WangL .10	15	7	11½	11¼	11¼+	⅛
11⅜	4⅝	Ward Foods	19	9	8¼	8⅛	8¼—	⅛
11½	7¼	Warnaco .80	20	29	9⅞	8⅞	9⅝+	⅜
8½	4¼	WrnerCo .50	6	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
22⅞	8¼	WrnCo .50	7	38	19	18⅞	19 +	⅜
76	40	WrnC pf4.25		2	64	64	64 —	4
44½	17	WrnC pf1.25		1	36¼	36¼	36¼—	1⅜
38½	25	WarnerL .92	16	255	35¼	35	35⅛—	⅛
22⅞	13⅝	Warn S 1.20	7	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜+	¼
20⅜	12	WashGs 1.88	5	7	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
13½	9½	WashNat .80	6	12	11	11	11	
29⅜	23¼	WasN pf2.50		3	25½	25¼	25½+	⅜
15⅝	12⅝	WashStl 1a	6	5	12⅝	12½	12⅝—	⅛
19⅝	14½	WasWat 1.52	9	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
11⅜	4	Waste Mgmt	8	48	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
30¼	11¾	WatkinJ .20	12	5	25½	25¼	25⅜+	½
5	3	WayGos .40	109	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
7⅞	3⅛	Wean Unit		7	4½	4½	4½	
16¼	10¼	Wea pf2.52k		5	14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Weathrd .40	6	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
5¼	2⅝	Webb Del E	12	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
9½	6	WellMcL .60	16	6	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
21⅝	15	WelsMkt .60	8	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
1¾	3-16	Welbilt Corp		19	9-16	9-16	9-16	
20½	12⅝	WellFgo .96	6	12	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
8⅛	3¼	WellFM .10p		13	5	5	5	
23	18⅛	WstctTr 1.80	7	1	21¼	21¼	21¼—	¼
52	46	WIPP pf4.50		z100	49	49	49 +	1
39	18⅜	WstPtPep 2	8	4	35¼	35	35	
9½	5⅞	WnAirL .40a	16	65	8⅛	8	8 +	⅛
27⅝	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	5	13	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
19	7⅞	WnNoA .10r	4	362	13½	12⅞	13⅛+	⅜
8¾	5⅜	Wn Pac Ind	8	39	6¼	6	6¼+	⅛
14⅝	8¾	WnPbln .80	6	19	12½	12¼	12½—	⅛
15¾	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	6	93	14	13⅝	14 +	¼
44½	30	WnUn pf4.60		1	41	41	41 —	1¼
20	9⅜	WestgEl .97	31	458	12½	12¼	12½	
50¾	39	Westg pf3.80		z200	42½	42⅛	42½—	⅜
32	19⅛	Wstvco 1.50	6	4	29¼	29	29¼+	¼
19	12	Weybrg 1.28	7	11	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝+	⅜
43½	27⅞	Weyerhr .80	25	124	37	36⅝	36⅝	
23⅜	10⅛	WhelFry .40	11	32	18¼	18	18⅛	
31⅛	16½	WhelP 1.05p	3	40	17	17	17 —	⅛
60	51	WhelPlt pf 6		z130	54¼	54¼	54¼—	¾
50¾	41	WhelPlt pf 5		z140	46½	46	46 —	½
29¼	19⅝	Whirlpol .80	21	55	27	26⅜	27 +	⅛
24½	8¾	WhitCn .80a	7	65	23½	22⅜	23⅛+	¼
35½	29	WhitC pfC 3		1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
12½	7	WhiteM .10p	6	388	7	6⅞	6⅞—	½
4⅝	1⅜	Whittaker	11	230	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
16	7⅞	WickesCp 1	38	75	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Wiebdtsr .28	13	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
37⅝	25⅛	WilsCo .60	5	202	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝—	⅝
54	29⅜	WilsCo wt		7	33⅜	32½	33⅛—	1⅛
7	4½	WilshrO .05r	9	21	6⅛	6½	6⅝	
41	27⅝	WinnDx 1.44	13	66	35⅛	35⅛	35½—	⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Winnebago		35	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
29½	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	11	198	28¼	28	28¼	
102	89⅞	WisE pf8.90		z180	95	95	95	
88	77	WisE pf7.75		z10	81¾	81¾	81¾—	¾
19⅝	15½	WisGas 1.70	7	41	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝+	⅝
25⅝	24⅞	WisG pf2.55		z1550	25½	25½	25½	
16⅝	14⅛	WiscPS 1.38	9	9	16¼	16	16	
27½	17⅛	Witco 1.20	9	19	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	WolvrW .05a	16	57	4	3⅞	4	
17¼	6⅝	Woolco .60	8	8	14⅝	14	14⅜	
25	7	WoodsCp .48	9	30	18⅞	17⅞	18⅝+	1
20	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	8	246	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	
31	21	Wolw pf2.20		1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
6⅞	2⅝	World Airw	6	1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
65	47¾	Wrigly 2.40a	9	4	61	61	61 —	¼
6	3⅝	Writzr .05e		3	5¾	5⅝	5¾—	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Wyly Corp		42	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	⅛

X - Y - Z

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
87¾	58⅜	XeroxCp 1	17	679	55⅝	54⅞	55⅛+	⅜
12½	7¼	Xtra Inc	6	14	7¾	7⅜	7¾+	⅛
22⅛	9⅜	ZaleCorp .80	10	68	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜+	⅜
17½	9	Zale pfA .80		1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	¼
16⅛	12	Zapata .30b	3	38	12⅝	12	12½+	¼
6⅞	2⅝	Zayre Corp		68	6	5⅝	6 +	¼
28⅞	10	ZenithRad 1	51	182	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞+	¼
12⅜	4½	Zrn Ind .32	12	38	9½	9¼	9½+	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments n. designated as regular are ide. 'ified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Currency Rates

November 4, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	Swiss F.	Dan. Kr.
Amsterdam	2.633	5.417	102.73*	60.285*	39.09y	—	6.814*	99.95*	[illegible]
Brussels (c)	38.57	79.93	15.0845	8.8465	5.375*	14.675	—	14.674	[illegible]
Frankfurt	2.5505	5.2986	—	58.66	3.800x	97.25*	6.631*	97.28*	[illegible]
London (x)	2.0713	—	5.2922	9.028	1395.00	5.4445	79.890	5.4455	[illegible]
Milan				— Closed —					
Paris	4.3627	9.0338	170.485*	—	6.480x	165.850*	11.2958*	165.760*	[illegible]
Zurich	2.5302	5.4484	102.81*	60.31*	0.3903*	100.08*	6.82*	—	[illegible]

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.957; Escudo: 26.[illegible]; Israeli £: 7.00; Peseta: 58.97; Schilling: 18.10; Sw. krona: 4.3455; Yen: [illegible]; Belgian financial franc: 39.57; Canada $: 1.015; Hong Kong $: 5.027.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank Insurance & loyal stocks.

Closed Prices, Nov. 4, 1975

Bank and Trust

	Bid	Ask
Bankam	q¼	41⅝
1st Bk Sy	42½	43¼
1stEmp S	11½	12¼
1st Wn F	1⅜	1⅝
Hartf NC	15⅝	16½
Midl. Bks	18½	19½
Shaw Cp	28	29½d
U Va Bks	14⅝	14⅝
Va N Bnk	13½	14½

Insurance

	Bid	Ask
Fid Un Lf	15⅝	16⅛

Industrials

	Bid	Ask
AFA PrS	5½	6½
AID Inc	3¾	4¼
AVM Cp	1¾	2½
Acushnt	11¾	12½
Addisn W	8½	8⅞
Adv Ros	1⅝	1⅝
Alberts	4¾	5½
Allco Inc	7⅞	8⅛
Allyn Bac	4⅞	5⅛
A El Lab	⅞	1¼
Am Exp	35½	35⅞
Am Finl	9⅝	10¼
Am Furn	3⅝	3¾
Am Greet	8¼	8⅞
Am Telev	1⅛	16¼
Am Weld	9½	10½
Amtr Dv	¼	1
Anadite	6¾	7¼
Anbeus B	32⅝	33⅛
Ard May	2¼	2½
ArkWIG	16	16½
Arvida	4⅛	4⅝
AsCC Bot	15½	16¼
AtlGas Lt	12¼	16⅛
Baird At	3⅝	4⅛
Baly PntC	13¾	14¼
Bang Hy	11⅝	11⅝
Bkam Rlt	4¾	5¼
Bassett F	16½	17¼
Bayls Mk	8⅝	8⅞
Beeline F	4⅞	5⅜
Betz Lab	37½	38¼
Bibb Co	6¼	6¾
Bird Son	63	65
Birtchr	1	1⅝
Blck Hills	35½	36½
Bonza Int	1⅞	2⅛
Booz AH	6	6½
Braden	4⅝	4⅞
Brinks	9⅝	10⅛
Brks Sca	12⅝	13½
Brwning	2⅝	3¼
Buckb M	4⅝	4⅞
Buckeye	8¾	9¼
Burn Sim	4	4½
CalWSv	25¾	26¼
Campl Ch	1¼	1⅝
Canrad H	1	1⅝
Cap Swst	4⅝	4⅝
Capln Air	1¾	2⅜
Cap Tec	2¼	3
Care Co	2¼	3
CenVt PS	11⅝	11⅞
Chm Lea	8	9
Chesa Ut	8	9
Chi Bridg	77	78½

	Bid	Ask
Chlln Cp	3¾	4¼
ChrisSe	101	1¼
Circle F	2¼	3
CitznUt A	28¾	29
CitznUt B	25½	26
Clark Mf	24¾	25¼
Clow Cp	6	6½
Colu Vent	2½	3¼
Com Clr	16	16¾
Coml Sh	17	18½
Comw Pa	23	23¾
Con Pap	40	41
Craw Co	9	9¾
Cross Co	11½	12¼
Cutlr Fed	2½	3¼
Denly M	4¼	5¼
Data Dgn	2	2⅝
Data 100	9¼	9¾
Dayt Inc	29	30½
Decor In	1⅝	2¼
DeKlb Ag	35¼	36¼
Delhi Oil	2¼	2⅝
DeLux C	27½	28¼
Det CanT	11	12
Det InBr	29	30
Dewey El	½	1
Diam Cry	12¼	13
Dixn Cru	15½	16
Docutel	7½	7⅞
Dollar G	7⅝	8¼
Dorch G	9½	9¾
Dow Jone	27	27¾
Doyle DB	9	9½
Dunkin D	5	5⅝
Duriron	18	19
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	27½	28
ElPas El	19⅝	10½
Elba Syst	4	4½
Elder Be	5	5¾
Elec Nucl	6⅞	7¼
Elec Mod	2⅛	2⅝
Energy C	4	4½
Entwistl	2	2¾
Equty Oil	15	15½
Erie Tec	8½	9½
Ethan Al	16½	17¼
Fab Tek	4⅝	7
Fingrht	3⅝	4
Fst Bost	15½	16⅛
Ficknar	23½	24
Fla WatU	¾	1⅝
Forest O	14¼	14⅝
Frmigil	½	⅞
Fotomat	14⅝	14¾
Frkln Cp	3¼	3⅝
Frnkln El	6⅝	6⅞
Frnd Ice	22¾	23½
Gen RlEs	2¾	3¼
Gov EFin	6¾	7½
Graph Cn	12½	13¼
Green Mt	8¼	8¾
Grey Adv	6⅝	6⅞
Gulf Intst	8¾	9½
Gyrodn	3	3½
Harper R	7¼	7¾
Henred F	17¼	18
Holobm	1¼	1⅝
Hoover	12⅝	12⅝
Horiz Res	1	2
Huds Pap	23¼	24¼
Hyatt Cp	4¼	4⅝
Hyatt Inf	4⅝	4⅞
Ind Nuclr	2¾	3⅛
Infra Ind	2	2½
Interc En	9¼	10¼
Intrmk In	2⅞	3⅛

	Bid	Ask
Intrmf G	12⅛	12⅝
InBk Wsh	2⅞	3⅛
IaSou Ut	23¾	20¾
Jamsby	10½	11¼
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1
Joslyn M	13½	14
KMS Ind	2⅞	3¼
Kaisr Stl	35⅞	36⅞
KaisStl pf	18⅞	18⅝
Kalvar	2½	2⅞
Kaman A	16¾	17½
Kampg A	4¼	4⅝
Kate Gje	⅝	1
Kaysam	1¼	1⅝
Kear Tr	4⅝	5
Kelly Svc	11¾	12¼
Kauff Ess	12½	13½
Keys Flb	15⅝	15⅞
Key CusF	4½	4⅞
King Inf	1¼	2¼
Knap Vog	11½	12½
Lance In	20½	21¼
Land Res	½	⅝
Lin Bcast	6⅞	7¼
Loe Efrn	2¼	2¾
Madisn G	12¼	12¾
Mel Rlty	⅞	1¼
Matlkrt	39¾	40¼
Manor C	2⅝	2⅞
Marly Frt	4⅝	4⅞
Maul LP	8⅛	8⅝
McCor	33	34
McQuay	10½	11¼
Measur	13⅝	13⅞
Medtrn	34	34¼
Merld le	1	1¼
Mdlsx W	10½	14¼
Midld Ca	1½	1⅞
Midw Gt	12¾	13¼
Millipr	48	50
Miner In	3½	4
Minn Gas	18⅛	18⅝
Miss Vl G	12	13
Mrs S Pie	12	12¾
Mont Col	6⅛	6½
Moore P	7½	8½
Moore S	17½	18½
Motch M	2⅝	3¼
Mot Club	2⅝	3⅛
Mueller	8½	10
Narag Cp	4½	5¼
Nat Lib	2⅞	3¼
N SecRsh	3½	4
Nahw Rl	2½	3½
NJ Nat G	10¾	11⅛
Nielsn A	18¾	19¼
Nielsn B	19	19½
NoCar Gs	9⅝	9¾
NoEOl un	16½	17¼
Nortrp Ki	13¾	14½
NW NatG	7⅛	7¾
NW PuSv	17	17½
Noxel Cp	10½	11
Ogilvy M	20	20¾
Ohio Ferr	13¾	14½
Oil Shale	3⅝	3⅝
Ormont	4⅝	4¾
Otter TP	17⅝	17⅞
Over NA	5¼	6
Pabst Br	22	22½
PacGa R	24	24¼
Pakco	¾	1½
Parks H	2¼	2¾
Pauley P	4⅝	4¾
Pearl Mf	15	16
Pa Enter	13¾	14¼
PnzlOff B	12⅛	12⅝

	Bid	Ask
Pepsi BW	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perrotit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pettibon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philip L	[illegible]	[illegible]
Piedmt A	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pinkrtn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pion HiB	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pistilln	[illegible]	[illegible]
Posals Cp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Progrp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pub S NC	[illegible]	[illegible]
P Bennet	[illegible]	[illegible]
PutD Cap	[illegible]	[illegible]
Qual Inns	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ragen Pr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rahall C	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raych Cp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raymnd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Recog Eq	[illegible]	[illegible]
Road Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Robin M	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosslon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rouse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rus Stov	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sadlier	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scan Dat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scripps H	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seis Delt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seneca F	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seven U	[illegible]	[illegible]
Snap Tls	[illegible]	[illegible]
SolidSt Sc	[illegible]	[illegible]
S Cal Wat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sw Gs Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sw El Sv	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standyn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Regis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stan HPd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterlg Str	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strawb Cl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugdal F	[illegible]	[illegible]
Super El	[illegible]	[illegible]
TIME DC	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tampax	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taylr Wi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tech Pub	[illegible]	[illegible]
Techore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tecum P	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennant	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tiffny Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transo O	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trico Pd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tritn OG	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tyson F	[illegible]	[illegible]
Un McGil	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Bnknt	[illegible]	[illegible]
US TrkLn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Up Pen P	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valley Gs	[illegible]	[illegible]
VanD Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vance S	[illegible]	[illegible]
Velcro	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ventron	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wads Pr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wsh NG	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webb Re	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weco Dvl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weight W	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weldtrn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Welling M	[illegible]	[illegible]
Well Ger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Welsbch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wstn Mfg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westmd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisc PP	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wdwrd L	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wright W	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZionUt B	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 5, 1975.

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	265	Matsu E. Wks.	582
Canon	264	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	138
Dai Nip. Print.	478	Mitsubi Corp.	416
Fuji Bank	310	Mitsui Co.	444
Fuji Photo	375	Mitsukoshi	430
Hitachi	165	Nippon Elec.	185
Honda Motor	558	Sharp	305
C. Itoh	372	Shiseido	1,000
Japan Air L.	1,500	Sony Corp.	2,430
Kansai El. P.	651	Sumitomo Bk.	330
Kao oSap	610	Taisho Marine	297
Kirin Brewery	305	Takeda Chem.	219
Komatsu	383	Teijin	175
Kubota	310	Tokio Marine	535
Matsu Ind.	537	Toray	153
		Toyota Motor	616

*Ex-dividend. Ex-rights.

Let us be your advisor

ELLIS AG

Weinplatz 6,
CH-8001 Zurich.

Portfolio managers, Brokers for Stocks, Bonds, Deposits, Gold, etc.

Phone: 01.27.41.47.
Telex: 5 36 41.

ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

WE HAVE A DIAMOND INVESTMENT PLAN ASK US ABOUT IT. JEWELRY

ALL AVAILABLE AT EXPORT PRICES

SAVE 50% ON DIAMONDS

ANTWERP 2000
Sales factory show room.
Lange Herentalsestraat. 27.
Tel.: 031/33.13.62.

BRUSSELS 1000
Centre Int. Rogier,
15th Floor, Suite 1509.
Entrance Hermes.
Tel.: 02/218.28.83.
Open daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sat. till 4 p.m.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5 11/16-5 13/16	3 -3¼	1¼-1½	10⅞-11⅛
1 M.	5 13/16-6 1/16	3½-3¾	1¼-1½	11⅞-11⅜
3 M.	6 1/16-6 3/16	4⅛-4⅜	3 -3¼	11⅞-12
6 M.	7⅛-7½	4⅛-4⅜	3 5/16-3 9/16	12 -12¼
1 Y.	8 -8⅛	5⅜-5⅝	4½-4¾	12⅜-12⅝

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	85.80	85.50	97.20	77.00
Brussels	118.34	117.21	137.97	108.43
Frankfurt	144.29	144.18	144.29	110.56
London 30	358.90	350.50	369.30	146.00
London 500	157.79	155.14	156.14	84.49
Milan		— Closed —		
Paris	129.20	129.40	138.70	89.70
Sydney	397.06	399.88	422.40	289.88
Tokyo (n)	315.67	316.47	333.11	268.24
Tokyo (o)	4330.48	4345.88	4564.39	3537.04
Zurich	284.80	284.80	291.30	266.30

(n) New. (o) Old.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	37.70
Albert Heijn	91
Algembank	317
Amrobank	72.80
A'dam	132
Fokker	34.80
Heineken	146.50
H.V.A.	54.60
Holl-Am-H	65
Hoogovens	52.50
K.L.M.	51.10
Pakhoed	136.50
Philips new	25.60
Robeco	176
Rolinco	126.50
Royal Dutch	93.60
Unilever	105.20
Van Ommer	226
VerMach	168

Brussels

Arbed	3,605
Brux-Lamb	1,900
Cock Ougree	898
Electrobel	6,220
GB-Inno-BM	1,650
Hoboken	3,505
Petrofina	4,840
Ph Gevaert	1,076
Soc Générale	2,520
Solvay	2,280
Un Minière	1,156

Frankfurt

AEG	86.70
BASF	143.70
Bayer	119.70
Commerzbk	206
Cont Gummi	86.80
Daimler	339
Demag	194.80
DeutBank	327.50
DresdeBk	248.50
Hoechst	139.70
Gels Aktien	74
Hoesch	53.50
Karstadt	454
Kaufhof	280
KHD	176.50
Lufthansa	55
Mannesmann	282.80
Metallgesell	231.50
Neckermann	102.50
Rheinstahl	70
RWE new	134
Schering	395
Siemens	280
Thyssen	88
Veba	105.80
Volkswagen	136.80

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.68
Anglo-Am	£21.50
Barclay Bk	3.06
Beecham Gr	3.14
BICC	1.13
Boots	1.43
Bowater	1.70
Brit-Am Tob	3.25
Brit Oxyg	0.54
Brit Pet	5.75
Burmah	0.33
CadburySc	0.54
Chartered	1.59
Courtaulds	1.44
Daggafont	0.09
DeBeer D	3.10
Decca Rec	[illegible]
Distillers	[illegible]
Dunlop	[illegible]
E Mustills	[illegible]
GEC	[illegible]
FreeStGed	[illegible]
GKN	[illegible]
Glaxo Gr	[illegible]
Gold Fields	[illegible]
Gt Un St	[illegible]
Guinness	[illegible]
Hawker-Sidd	[illegible]
Hudson Bay	[illegible]
Imp Chem	[illegible]
Imps	[illegible]
Mar&Spen	[illegible]
MetalBox	[illegible]
Nichols	[illegible]
Plessey	[illegible]
Rand Mines	[illegible]
Rank Org	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	[illegible]
R.T.Z.	[illegible]
Shell	[illegible]
Thorn (A)	[illegible]
Tube Invest	[illegible]
Union Carb	[illegible]
Vickers	[illegible]
War L3½	[illegible]
West Deep	[illegible]
West Drief	[illegible]
West Hold	[illegible]
West Mir	[illegible]
Woolworth	[illegible]
ZCI	[illegible]

Paris

Air Liquide	[illegible]
Allmentaire	[illegible]
BSN	[illegible]
Carrefour	[illegible]
Cim Lafarge	[illegible]
Citroën	[illegible]
Cie Bancaire	[illegible]
CFP	[illegible]
CGE	[illegible]
CCF	[illegible]
Ferodo	[illegible]
Imétal	[illegible]
L'Oréal	[illegible]
Mach Bull	[illegible]
Michelin	[illegible]
Moët-Henn	[illegible]
Moulinex	[illegible]
Paribas	[illegible]
PUK	[illegible]
Penarroya	[illegible]
Perrier	[illegible]
Peugeot	[illegible]
Rh Poulenc	[illegible]
Sacilor	[illegible]
St Gobain	[illegible]
Suez	[illegible]
Télémécan	[illegible]
Thomson	[illegible]
Usinor	[illegible]

Zurich

Alusuisse	[illegible]
Buehrle	[illegible]
B Boveri	[illegible]
Ciba-Geigy	[illegible]
Cr Suisse	[illegible]
Fischer	[illegible]
HoffRochell	[illegible]
Nestlé	[illegible]
Sandoz	[illegible]
Sté B Suisse	[illegible]
Sulzer	[illegible]
U.B. Suisse	[illegible]

If you're looking for business or investment opportunities, we've got a good tip.

In fact, we've got lots of them. This one is the Mediterranean basin: it's the second most dynamic economic growth area in the world today. (The first is the Sinic basin, centered around Japan, but we assume you –and your competitors– are already fully aware of that one.)

So let us tell you about the Mediterranean in a special report we've just completed entitled, "The Mediterranean Growth and Investment Area." You can receive it immediately by subscribing to The Hudson Letter.

And that's where all our other tips come in.

Twice each month, we'll send you six to eight pages of the kind of information you need to make major business and investment decisions. Information you cannot get anywhere else. Our staff of economic, political and financial experts will single out those events which are most critical in terms of their future impact, analyze them for you, and project their significance for both the short and the long term.

To complement this ongoing commentary of world developments, we'll send you six in-depth studies each year on subjects whose impact on present and future events merits particular attention. Subjects such as:

- **The Soviet Bloc:** likely social and economic developments in the Eastern bloc countries, and opportunities for trade;
- **Nuclear Power:** a look at the civil nuclear power programs of the major economies of Europe, North America and Japan;
- **Inflation and Unemployment:** a ten-year forecast of likely trends in the major economies;
- and, of course, **"The Mediterranean Growth and Investment Area."**

The Hudson Letter was created last March by the European Hudson Institute and the International Herald Tribune. Had you subscribed then, you could already have put some surprising projections to work for you. Many of the following Hudson Letter forecasts were contrary to public opinion when made, but have since proved accurate:

August 4th Hudson letter, concerning the September OPEC meeting:
"Not only will the new price almost certainly be less in real terms than the price set in December, 1973, but the impact of the increase will of course be much less significant."
(After much dispute, the OPEC members agreed on a modest 10 percent increase.)

June 2nd Hudson Letter, on an Arab-Israeli settlement:
"The short-term outlook for peace is far better than newspaper headlines would lead one to suppose... The more likely outlook, over the short term, is no Middle East war this year. For the medium term, the chance of a genuine settlement before 1980 is better than half-and-half."
(A peace settlement was initialed by Israel and Egypt on September 1st.)

May 5th Hudson Letter, on inflation:
"It is too early to conclude that inflation is really receding... The risk remains that inflationary trends will erupt again as reflationary measures in countries like West Germany, the United States and France begin to take hold, and business activity resumes."

April 21st Hudson Letter, on trade:
"Protectionism is the new trend... For the first time since the 1930's the international emphasis is not on reducing trade barriers. It is on protecting domestic markets against foreign suppliers and protecting domestic suppliers and raw materials against foreign buyers."

Special Report on Iran, March 1st:
"The oil producers' petrodollar suplus will not sustain any take-over of the industrial states."
(The report forecast that, in fact, many of the oil producers would soon be borrowing money. On June 15th, Iran announced a slowdown in its $ 69.6 billion development plan, and shortly afterwards. Algeria and Iraq announced that they were seeking loans totalling more than $ 500 million.)

If you want to start receiving invaluable advice like this, simply fill out the coupon below and return it to us. You will receive the current Hudson Letter, as well as the special report on the Mediterranean, within a few days. All material is sent air mail at no extra charge to the subscriber.

The Hudson Letter

PREPARED BY HUDSON EUROPE AND PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

☐ I want to subscribe for one year.
I understand I will receive 22 letters and 6 Special Reports.
☐ Enclosed is my check for FF 1700 or the equivalent in other currency.
☐ Bill me later.
☐ Bill company.

5-11-75

☐ I want to receive a 3-month trial subscription. (pre-paid only).
My check for FF 400 or equivalent is enclosed.

Name: ______________________

Address: ______________________

City: ______________ Country: ______________

The Hudson Letter, 21 rue de Berri, 75008 Paris, France.

INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE BROKERAGE CO.
IS LOOKING FOR REPRESENTATIVE
TO SELL LIFE INSURANCE OVERSEAS

For first-quality European companies, in strong currencies. Need to be qualified and have knowledge of the markets of the countries they propose to work. Good deal—High and sure income—Welcome people speaking English, French, Spanish or German.

For confidential interview, send your curriculum vitae to:

POB 483, 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland.

Dfls. 50,000,000.—

7¼% Guaranteed Bearer Notes 1971 due 1975/1978

of

KLM INTERNATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY N.V.

Amstelveen

As provided in the Terms and Conditions Redemption Group No. 2, amounting to Dfls. 12,500,000.—, has been drawn for redemption on December 15, 1975 and consequently the Note which bears number 2 and all Notes bearing a number which is 4, or a multiple of 4, plus 2 are payable as from

December 15, 1975

at

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
(Central Paying Agent)
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
in Amsterdam;
Algemene Bank Nederland (Genève) S.A.
in Geneva;
Algemene Bank Nederland in der Schweiz AG
in Zurich;
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
in Luxemburg.

October 27, 1975.

GREECE

Quality Yacht Charters via Hellenic Yacht Operations Ltd. Akti Themistocleous 36, Piraeus. Tel.: 452 78 45. Telex: 21 3476 TX[illegible]

The best in crewed yachts and bare boats for every budget and taste. Available in world's most beautiful yachting grounds.

DC Gold Index Quotatio[illegible]
& European Gold Mark[illegible]

Nov. 4, 1975

	Open	Close	N.Ch.
London	144.00	144.00	[illegible]
Zurich	143.25	144.00	[illegible]
Paris (12.5 kilo)	147.82	147.94	[illegible]

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold Indices Series [illegible] Bonds (n.v. 1,000) Indexed value 1,000.00

Values expressed in U.S. dollars.

[illegible] — International [illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 4

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6⅛	3⅛	AAV Cos .28	3	6	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
6¼	3⅝	AbrdMf .40b	18	8	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
2½	1⅛	Acme Haml	8	5	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
5	1⅝	Acton .10e	7	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14	6	AdobeO .Cc	11	6	11½	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
4½	4	A&EPlas P	4	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅞	½	Aegis Corp	5	35	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
6⅞	2½	AeroFlc	9	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
3	1⅛	AffilCap .08t		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
7½	3⅛	Afhi Hsp .20	6	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
7⅝	3½	AirpxEl .30e	4	7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
25	11½	AlanWd		3	11½	11½	11½	
6½	2⅝	Alaska Airl	3	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	
3⅛	⅞	Alba Waldn	7	2	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝—	⅛
11⅞	5⅝	Alcolac .12c	7	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
5½	3⅝	Alleghy Airl		50	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
2⅞	1½	Allegh wtO		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅛	⅝	Allegh wtN		1	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
7½	4½	AlliantT .42e	2	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1⅛	⅜	Alpha Ind		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	1-16
1¼	9-16	Allisc Corp		13	11-16	⅝	⅝—	1-16
14⅞	6½	AlterFos .30	6	67	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜+	⅜
13⅛	3⅞	AMAX wt		9	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	
5⅛	1	AHessLL wt		21	1⅛	1	1	
8⅞	3	AmBiltrt .50	7	100	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
6½	5	AContrl .20b	7	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
5⅞	1⅛	Am Fletch		4	2	1⅞	2+	⅛
13-16	3-16	AmFtch wt		6	3-16	3-16	3-16	
15⅞	8⅛	A GerPd .34	5	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
7⅞	3⅜	Am Intl Pict	3	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅞	7½	AMaizeA .40	4	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
19⅛	8¼	AMaizeB .40	4	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	¼
45⅛	27	Am Mf 2.70e	4	1	38⅝	38½	38½	
8	1⅞	AmMot Inns		12	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝—	¼
34½	26¼	AmPetr	6	3	27⅝	27¼	27¼—	¼
3⅛	1½	Am Rlty Tr		4	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
2½	1½	Am Recreat		2	1½	1½	1½	
14⅞	10	A SciEn .07e	11	2	12	12	12 +	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	AmUKIS .72		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Anglo C .12e	7	6	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜+	⅛
13¾	4⅞	Anbder .16	3	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7⅝	2⅞	Anthony .30t	4	3	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Applid Data	7	2	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
8¼	4½	Arlz CL .10e		11	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
6¼	4⅞	ArzCol pf.48		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Armac Ent		2	1⅝	1½	1⅝—	⅛
21⅞	6⅞	ArminCo .12	5	26	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
6¼	3⅝	Arundel .49		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12	6⅝	Asamera .25	7	13	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
10½	5⅞	AshlOC .20a	7	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
1⅛	1	Astrex Inc	48	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
1⅛	½	Atco Ind		3	⅞	⅞	⅞+	1-16
2⅝	⅞	ATI Inc	2	2	1½	1⅛	1⅝	
1⅝	½	AtlcoMtg wt		6	½	½	½—	1-16
11⅞	5⅛	Atl Richf wt		33	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
5⅛	3¼	Atlas CM B	9	29	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
19⅞	10⅞	Austral Oil	12	16	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
8	4⅛	Auto Train	18	11	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Aumat Rad		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17	12¼	AVC Co .30h	3	4	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
3⅞	2	AVEMC .07		6	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
7¼	3	AVX Corp		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Aydin Cp	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
B								
8¼	4⅛	BadgrMt .50	8	5	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜+	⅛
9⅝	3⅞	BakerM .15t	5	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
14⅞	11⅞	BanFd 1.12e		5	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
10⅝	4⅛	BanstrCtl L	325	20	6½	6¼	6½	
3⅝	1⅛	Banner .6e	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5¼	2	Barnes Eng		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10⅝	6⅞	Barnwel Ind		10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
5⅛	3⅜	Barry R .24t	5	1	4½	4½	4½	
7½	4⅝	BarryWr .40	5	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Barth Sp .20	9	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Bartons Cdy	25	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅝	1⅛	Baruch Fost	12	6	1½	1⅜	1½	
2	1	Barwick ET		10	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
9⅛	4½	BasinPet C	8	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Bell Ind .08	6	13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6¼	1⅝	Benrus Crp	7	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Berlea .16b	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2½	BervenC .12		4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
5⅛	1⅛	BethCp .10t	7	6	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
2½	1	Beverly Ent		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14⅝	5¼	Bic Pen .3c	9	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
25⅛	12¼	Big Bear 1.20	4	3	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝—	½
10⅝	5⅞	Binnysm .60	7	3	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Blessings		7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
3⅞	1⅝	Blount .5t	4	19	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Bluebird Inc	4	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
7⅞	3⅛	BodIn Ap .40	7	21	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
13	5	BoltBer .20e	14	12	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
17⅞	9⅞	BowVall .10	30	7	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
25½	7⅞	BradRl .10e	7	11	16	15⅞	16	
18¼	6⅛	BradfdC .2X	16	4	9⅛	9	9	
3½	1⅞	Branc .05e	10	2	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
8⅞	3⅝	BranifAr wt		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
14⅛	10	Brascn A 1b	9	31	10⅝	10	10⅛+	⅛
26⅛	17⅛	BrewerC .80	4	10	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜+	⅛
3⅛	11-16	BroDart Ind	5	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
14⅞	8⅛	BrnF A .32b	7	4	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
15⅞	8⅛	BrnF B .32b	8	5	11½	11¼	11½	
5⅛	4⅛	BrwnF pf.40		2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
2⅛	⅜	BRT Rl .30a			⅜	⅜	⅜	
⅞	⅛	BRT Rlt wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	Bush'ler Cp	5	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Buildex .32	3	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
17⅞	7½	Bundy 1.08	8	9	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Burgess Ind	8	2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
14⅛	5⅛	Burnsint .60	8	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
23⅛	14¼	Buttes G Oil	4	37	18⅞	17⅞	18⅝+	⅜
C								
7⅛	1⅝	Cablcom Gn	6	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Cagles In A		17	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
14	6¼	Caldor .15b	8	34	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
7⅞	3½	Calcomp		18	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
9⅞	5	Comco Inc	8	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
4 9-16	13-16	CaChbA .25e	8	3	13-16	3 13-16	3 13-16	
20⅛	9⅞	Campln .40b	3	6	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Cdn Homstd	27	20	5⅛	4 15-16	4 15-16—	3-16
7⅛	4	CdnHydr .25	21	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
4⅞	2 13-16	CdnMarc .20	6	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
43	21⅛	Cdn SuprOil	11	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛+	⅛
2⅝	½	Capehart Cp		3	1	1	1 +	1-16
23⅝	16	Carbon Ind	4	78	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
6⅞	2⅛	Caressa .24	6	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	
83	57	Carnat 1.20b	17	11	77⅞	77⅛	77⅛—	⅛
15½	8⅞	CaroPlpl 5	6	5	12⅛	12	12⅛	
55	40⅛	CaroPL pf 5		z50	52	51½	52	
18⅝	10⅛	Castle AM 1	3	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Castleton In	17	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
8	2⅝	Castlwd Int	6	6	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
14½	6⅛	Cavitron Cp	9	23	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
2⅞	⅛	CDI Corp	4	1	1	1	1	
4⅞	3⅛	CentSec .30e		4	4	4	4	
3⅞	1⅝	Century Fac	15	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅞	2⅝	Cenvill Com		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15-16	¼	Cerlron Cp		24	½	7-16	½	
5	2⅝	Champ. Hom		767	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅛	1⅞	Charlr Med	5	2	4	4	4	
12⅝	8½	CHB Fd .57t	3	6	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
5⅞	2⅛	CHC Cp .30t	3	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Chleftn Dev	98	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
12⅛	2⅞	Chldr World	11	8	11	11	11 —	⅛
2⅛	11-16	Christian Co	27	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
¾	⅛	CIMtgGr wt		7	⅛	⅛	⅛—	1-16
3⅞	1⅛	Cinerame		12	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
9	4⅝	Circle K .30	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅞	⅝	Citiz Finl		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7½	4¼	CityGsFl .60	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
13⅞	8⅛	CK Petrolm	7	25	9⅞	9	9⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1½	ClarkC .05e	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅛	4	Clark Gr .30	9	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5¼	3	Clarostat	12	1	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1¼	CMI Corp	6	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅝	3	Coachm .10e	9	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜+	⅛
7	4⅛	CoffMat .27r	10	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅞	6¼	ColeNat .60	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
15	5¼	Coleman .44	13	14	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2¼	Colon Coml		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
1⅝	⅛	ColwdMtg wt		20	⅛	⅛	⅛	
21	7	Cmbusin Eq	10	5	15⅛	15	15⅛—	⅛
34⅞	24⅜	Cominco 3e	8	3	32⅛	32	32¼+	¼
16⅞	11⅛	ComlMtl .60	2	9	13	13	13	
5⅛	1⅝	Comdor BM		6	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10	4⅛	CoPsycC .28	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1⅞	7-16	Comput Inst	47	7	15-16	15-16	15-16—	1-16
8⅝	5⅝	Concheln .40	27	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛+	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Concrd Fab	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅞	2	Condec Crp	4	11	6½	6½	6½	
9⅛	5⅝	Con Oil Gas	10	138	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
4⅛	3¼	Consyne Cp	8	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅝	¾	Cont Mater		32	⅞	⅞	⅞+	⅛
1	⅝	Cont Tel wt		3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
21½	10	Cook Ind .40	4	4	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
4⅛	2⅞	Cooper Jar		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
16⅝	10	Core Labs	7	2	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝—	⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Cosco Inc		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	Courtld .11e		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
7⅞	2	Craig .05e	6	49	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	CramrE .11t	9	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅛	5⅛	Crompton		14	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
7	5⅝	CrowlyM .40	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
21⅞	14⅛	CwnCPt .60r	3	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
11⅞	3	CRS Des .12	6	11	7⅛	7	7	
8⅞	3⅜	CrutcR .55e	8	13	6	6	6	
15⅞	8½	CrystlO .40e	4	13	8½	8¼	8¼+	⅛
8¼	5⅝	CSE Cp .40	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
8½	3¼	Cubic Cp .20		2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
1⅞	⅞	Cortis Math	10	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
D								
6⅝	2¼	Damson Oil	26	21	5⅛	5	5 —	¼
16½	14	Danielind n	7	2	14¼	14⅛	14⅛+	¼
43	27⅛	Data Dcumt	5	9	31⅛	31	31¼+	⅛
6½	2⅛	Dataprod	5	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅝	5¼	DayMin .10e		19	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
⅞	¼	DCL Inc		3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9⅝	5	Del Labs .24	6	13	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
1¼	5-16	DeltaCp Am		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
8⅝	5⅛	Delta Fd .54	7	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
14⅝	5¼	DTalEz .15p	4	16	6¼	6	6⅛+	⅛
6⅞	2½	Dev Cp Am		27	3⅛	3	3	
29⅞	17⅛	DiamM Dril	4	32	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞—	⅛
4	1⅞	Diebold VC		13	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Digicon Inc	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
15⅞	7½	DillardSt .40	8	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
1⅝	7-16	Diodes Inc		7	13-16	13-16	13-16—	1-16
3⅞	1⅛	Discont Fab	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
16⅞	13	Diversey Cp	6	9	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞—	⅞
11-16	⅛	Dvrsf In wt		9	⅛	⅛	⅛	
33⅛	17⅛	Dome Petrl	12	7	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	
11⅞	4⅛	DrgFair .40	6	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
1⅝	½	Dunlop .06e	6	5	1 5-16	1⅛	1 5-16+	⅛
25	11⅞	DuplxPd .60	3	4	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
8¼	4⅛	Dur Tst .25b	7	3	6½	6½	6⅛	
4⅛	1⅞	Dynictn .05e	6	6	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	2⅞	DynAmer	7	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	
E								
16½	8⅛	EarthRes 1	6	14	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	¼
31	18⅞	EasonO .10r	14	72	29¼	28⅛	29¼+	⅛
10⅛	3½	Ecodyne	8	1	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
23⅛	16⅛	Edgiton .50r	3	11	17⅝	16½	17⅛+	⅞
4⅛	1	Edmos Cp		2	2⅝	2½	2½	
7⅛	2⅛	Edo Corp	8	6	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Edwrds .30a	3	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	EqrnhPh .10	6	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
5⅛	1⅜	Elcor Chm	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1½	ElAudD .21t	6	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11½	8½	Electrog .80	6	1	9¼	9¼	9¼+	⅛
2¼	1	Elect Assist	12	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
20½	9	EletrnlcA 1	7	2	12½	12½	12½	
14	7	ELT .10e	4	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅛	2½	EssexCh .20	6	3	7	7	7	
10	4⅛	EvanAr .10r	7	3	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
6	2⅝	Execuin .23t	9	4	4	4	4 +	⅛
F								
5⅝	1⅛	Fab Ind	5	7	4	4	4	
1⅞	⅞	Fabrics Nat	12	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3	⅞	FairTex Mil		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2½	Fairfld Nob		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
44⅞	16¾	FalconS .40	4	163	31⅛	29½	29½—	2½
3⅛	⅞	Fash Fabric		8	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
9⅝	7	FayDrg .06e	8	13	7⅛	7	7⅛	
3⅛	1	FDI Inc .01e		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5	2	Fed Resrces		30	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
22½	16¼	FedMart .60	5	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Felmnt .12e	12	10	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
3½	1½	Fibrebrd wt		5	2	2	2	
11⅛	3⅞	FidelcG .76a		7	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
3⅛	⅝	Film Co Am		15	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	FstDenv Mi		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1	Fst Hartfrd		24	1	1	1	
9⅝	5	FstSLSh .12		8	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅞	4⅝	FischrP .48t	7	9	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
14⅞	12⅛	FitchbG 1.38	7	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1½	Flagglin .06p		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4	1⅝	Flagstaff	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
7	4⅛	Flavorland	4	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
10	6½	Flight Safty	9	5	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	FlaRck .10e	32	8	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
26⅛	10⅛	FlukeJ .72t	8	10	21½	20⅞	21⅛+	⅛
25	11⅛	Fly Dle Oil	7	20	16⅛	15⅝	16 +	⅛
79½	57½	FordCan 5e	5	z100	72	72	72	
5⅝	1⅝	Forest Lbes	6	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	5	FoxStaP .40	9	3	8	8	8	
8⅛	4	FrankNu .32	6	3	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Frantz .56a	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
34	18⅛	Fresnillo 1b	6	19	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
13⅛	6⅝	Frigitmp .55t	5	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
15½	6⅝	Frigitronic	28	7	13⅛	12¾	13	
9⅛	5	Frischs .30b	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
5½	3⅝	Fronder Air	5	5	4	4	4 —	⅛
2⅛	1½	FrontAir wt		5	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
G								
9⅝	5	Garn .32a	6	5	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Garcia Corp	225	4	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	⅛
5	2⅝	Garlnd .07p		1	3⅛	3¼	3¼+	⅛
28⅝	14⅝	Gearhart .44	7	27	25½	25⅛	25⅝—	⅛
1⅛	⅝	Gen Bulldrs		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅝	7-16	G Housewar		70	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1	Gen Recrat	4	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4⅞	1⅛	Gen Resrch	8	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1¼	½	Gen Resrcs		1	11-16	11-16	11-16+	1-16
7⅛	2⅝	Generics Cp	9	6	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1¼	Geon Ind		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
4⅞	1½	Gerber Sci		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅝	6⅝	Giant Y .40a	23	2	7	7	7	
2⅞	1⅛	Gladding Cp		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅛	1⅞	Glasrock Pr	15	27	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
34½	18½	Glatfeltr 2	4	2	28	28	28 +	⅛
10⅝	4⅛	GlenDis .23t	10	2	7	7	7 —	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Globeind .40	4	8	8	7⅞	8	
4⅛	3	Glidblatt .24	28	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24⅞	13	Golden Cycl	75	9	15	15	15 —	¼
1⅛	7-16	Goldfield Cp		8	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	GoodLS .07r		4	2½	2⅜	2½+	¼
4⅛	2½	Goodrich wt		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3¼	1⅝	Gouldinc wt		25	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
6¼	3⅛	GrandA .10e	12	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
4	2⅛	Gt Am Ind	3	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅝	2½	GtBasin Pet		12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
29⅞	11	Gt Lk Ch .20	15	10	28	27⅜	27⅜—	¼
4⅛	2¼	GtLakR .15r	17	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7	2⅝	tScotS .10r	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	⅝	Greenman	5	18	2⅛	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
5⅞	3⅝	GREIT .40		5	5	5	5 +	⅛
3½	1⅞	Grayhd C	33	4	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
15⅝	4⅛	GRI Cp .40	4	2	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
11¼	6⅞	GrossTlc .90	6	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8	4½	Grow C .32b	7	2	6	6	6 —	¼
2	½	Gruen Ind		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1⅞	13-16	GSC En .42c	12	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅝	⅝	GTI Corp		1	15-16	15-16	15-16	
6½	2	Guilford .20	38	5	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
⅝	⅛	GulfMRlt wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	GulfRep Fin	3	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
9⅞	2⅝	Gifstrm LD	21	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
H								
4¼	1⅛	Hampin Ind	10	12	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	
12½	7½	Hanovr Petr	18	45	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
6⅝	3	HanvSq .53p		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
29⅛	16⅛	Harland .22	12	9	19⅛	18½	18⅝—	⅛
20⅛	5⅝	Harman .30	6	11	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
16	6⅝	HartzMt Cp	12	12	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
1⅛	⅝	Harvey Grp		1	7-16	7-16	7-16+	1-16
5	1⅝	Hasbro Ind	17	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7¼	2¼	Health Chm	6	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
4	2⅝	HealthM .30	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1	Helmn .15p		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
13⅞	5⅝	Her Mat .48	5	2	9½	9½	9½	
21⅝	6	Hiptrnic .20	12	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Holly Corp	5	4	2	2	2	
17⅛	15⅛	HormelG .92	5	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
7	3⅝	HospM .55e	6	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
12¼	7⅝	Hotell 1.57e	7	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
6⅝	3⅛	House Vl .32	7	3	5	5	5 +	⅛
32½	19⅞	HoustOil .60	18	311	31⅛	29⅞	31 +	1⅛
4⅛	⅜	Howell .05e	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
33⅛	18⅛	HubellA 1.40	9	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
34	18⅛	HubellB 1.40	9	2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
34⅛	16⅛	HudB O 1.40	9	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
20⅞	11⅛	HuskyO .80	4	6	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
6⅞	2	Hycel Inc	23	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	
I								
6⅛	2⅞	ICH Cp .32t	9	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12⅛	7¼	ICM R 1.29e	7	17	8	8	8 —	⅛
7	2⅝	ImpCh .24e	6	1	6	6	6 +	⅛
20⅛	21⅛	ImpOil A .40	14	25	23	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
3½	15-16	Inarco		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅛	2	Incoterm A	9	10	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
2⅛	9-16	Inflight Svc	3	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	1½	Inolex Corp		10	1½	1½	1½	
1⅞	⅛	Instrum Sys	4	153	⅞	11-16	11-16—	1-16
18½	7	InsSy pf.25e		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
3⅝	18-16	Intrmedco	6	33	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅝	5-16	Intl Banknot	9	38	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
19½	6⅛	Int Cour .24	15	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	Int Foodsvc		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12⅞	6½	IntGenln .70	3	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
4	2	Int Prot .05p		2	2	2	2	
36½	18⅛	IntSyCon .25	16	25	32⅛	31⅝	32 +	⅛
18⅛	8⅛	Interpool	4	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
11⅝	5½	Interway Cp	14	27	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1	Investm Fla		16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22	9	InDiv A .98p	4	13	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
7	3⅝	InvRltT .20p	125	2	3½	3½	3½	
19⅝	7	Ionics Inc	14	11	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
10	3⅞	IroqBrd .16	9	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	
5⅛	1⅝	Irvin Indust	5	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅛	3½	ISC Finl .30	9	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
J								
8⅛	3⅝	Jaclyn .36a	6	55	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛+	½
14⅛	5⅛	Jacobs Eng	5	5	10⅛	10	10	
28	18⅛	John Pd .25	14	41	20	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
5	2¼	Juniper Pet	9	32	3⅛	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
K								
11⅞	4⅛	Kalsrind .36	5	36	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
⅞	5-16	Kavanau		10	½	½	½	
19⅝	11⅞	Kewane .48a	5	27	13½	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
3	1⅛	Key Co .08		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅝	7	KingRd .15e	8	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
41	25⅛	Kirbylnd .60	9	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	Kit Mfg		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅝	5¼	Kliklok .60	7	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
14	4⅛	Knicker Toy	6	22	12½	12⅛	12½—	¼
9⅝	2⅝	KuhnStr .10	5	1	8⅛	8½	8½	
L								
8⅝	3½	LafyRad .26	8	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
4⅝	1 13-16	Lake Shore	6	4	1 15-16	1⅞	1 15-16+	1-16
5¼	2⅝	LaMaur .20	11	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
1½	½	LaTour Bck	17	10	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
8⅝	4⅛	LCA Cp .45	15	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅝	5⅛	LeaRon .24a	6	5	6⅛	6½	6⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5½	Leath Co .35	12	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
19½	12	Lee Entr .52	9	12	17⅝	16⅞	17 —	½
3⅝	1⅝	Lee Natl		21	2	2	2	
2⅝	⅞	Leisure Tec		5	1½	1½	1½	
8½	3½	LesFay .32b	6	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	
9⅛	2⅛	Levittin .20	6	22	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅛	5½	LewisBF .24	3	6	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Liberty Fab	188	1	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3	⅞	LilyLynn A	7	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅞	1⅛	Lincoln Am	18	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5½	2⅝	Lloyds Elec		7	5	5	5 —	⅛
2⅞	1	Lodge S .13e	5	15	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝+	⅛
8⅛	2⅝	LoewThe wt		54	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Logistic .12e		3	2	2	2	
10⅝	7⅛	LaGenSv .70	7	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4	1⅝	LTVCorp wt		61	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Lynch Corp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
M								
8⅛	5	Mangood .60	13	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅛	3⅛	ManhLfe .20	10	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	MansfdT .10	9	1	4	4	4	
20	14⅛	MarkCt .15e	4	3	18½	18½	18½	
7⅛	1⅝	Marlene Ind	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
5	3⅝	MarshF .06p		2	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
28	5⅝	MartPr .50e	7	61	20⅝	19½	20⅝—	⅝
29⅞	5⅝	Masnelln .30	6	8	25	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
8⅝	3½	MaterRe .20	9	2	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
5⅝	2	MaulBro .18	6	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
2⅛	⅝	McCro wt n		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
5⅞	2⅞	McCull Oil	12	77	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15	6	McDonh .60	4	4	12	12	12 —	¼
6⅛	3⅝	McIntsh .36	10	9	5½	5½	5½	
3½	1⅛	McKeon Cn		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	MDC Corp	5	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
9⅛	5⅝	Xedaist .40b	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅞	3	Medenco .12	5	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
16	13¼	MedlaGn .34	8	10	13½	13½	13½+	⅛
11¼	6	Megolnt .16	4	417	10⅝	10	10½+	⅛
2	1⅛	Mich Genl		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16⅞	11⅛	MichSug 1a			⅝	⅝+	⅛	
8	2⅝	Midld Co .10		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
24⅛	7⅝	Milgo Elect	6	46	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
24⅛	17⅛	MillerWo .40	11	86	28⅝	27⅛	28⅛+	½
18⅛	8	Mil Roy .20e	11	2	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
1½	⅛	Mission JT		22	⅜	11-16	11-16	
17⅛	11	MoPac 1.20	6	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
18⅛	9	Mitchll 1.57t	6	9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
5½	3¼	Mite Cp .16	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅛	7	Moog .60	4	4	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
15⅝	11⅛	MtVMJl 1.20	17	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
14⅛	6⅝	MPB Cp .70	4	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	MultiAm .20	15	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
N								
5¼	1⅝	Napco Ind	4	4	3½	3⅝	3½	
5⅝	3⅝	NardaM .20	6	1	4½	4½	4½	
7⅝	2½	N Digtz .10e	4	2	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Natfilm Ent		5	15-16	15-16	15-16+	⅛
1⅝	⅛	Natind wt		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	NKinney Cp	225	2	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	⅛
10½	4⅛	NMedEn .24	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8½	2⅞	Nat Paragn	6	37	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
16⅝	9⅞	Nat Patent	51	47	11⅝	11	11¼+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Nat Silver	263	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Nat System	6	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
17⅛	8¼	NatwHo .28	12	18	17	16⅛	17 +	⅛
35⅝	17½	NENuclr .30	14	4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+	⅛
1	7-16	Newidria M	16	2	⅝	⅝	⅝—	1-16
20⅛	8½	NMex Arlz	68	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
4⅛	1⅝	Newpark Rs	5	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11½	3½	N Proc .35e	13	76	11⅝	11	11⅝+	⅛
12	5¼	NiagFSv .44	5	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
3⅝	⅞	Noel Indust		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Nolex Cp	55	133	7⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅝
4⅛	1⅝	Nortek Inc	5	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
52½	42	N IPS pf4.25		z100	44	44	44 —	1
2½	1¼	Novo Corp		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
O								
24⅞	15¼	Offshore Co	4	6	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅛
4	3	Ohio Art .24	10	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
33⅛	16	OhioBrs 1.40	3	12	29⅝	29	29⅝—	⅛
17⅝	8	OnLine Sys	8	5	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
30⅞	12	OnanCp .20e	7	56	23⅝	23	23⅝+	1⅛
1⅞	1	Ormand Ind	4	1	1	1	1	
8	4¼	OSullvn .50b	7	4	7⅛	7½	7⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	OverhDr .40	8	18	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
2⅝	1	Oxford Fst		2	1	1	1	
3⅝	2⅝	Ozark Air	48	38	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
P								
1⅞	⅝	P&F Indust	19	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18½	16	PGE6pf 1.50		1	16½	16½	16½—	⅛
16⅛	13⅝	PGE pf1.37		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
13⅛	11⅝	PG 4.5pf1.12		9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14	10⅝	PG 4.3pf1.09		1	11⅝	11½	11½+	⅛
25⅝	22¼	PGE 9pf2.25		5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
22⅞	19⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
23⅛	20⅝	PGE 8pf 2		11	21	21	21 +	⅛
14⅛	11⅝	PNwTel 1.20	8	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
51	11⅛	PallCp .48	3	29	42⅛	41⅝	42 +	⅛
3⅛	15-16	Palomr Finl		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13½	6¼	PanOcean O	165	9	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Pandl Bradf		z12	4⅝	4	4⅛+	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Pantasote	2	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
31	11	Parsons .65e	6	26	23⅛	23	23 —	1
11⅛	7	PatrkP .86t	6	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Pamcor Inc		22	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Penn Dix wt		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8⅝	6⅝	PennEng .60	4	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
5-16	7-16	Pentron Ind	9	1	⅝	⅝	⅝—	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	PepCm .40b	4	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4	PerlnlCp .35	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
2⅝	¾	Permaner		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅝	1⅝	Pertec Corp	5	13	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Phoenix Stl	5	25	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅛	11-16	Pioneer Sys		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
7⅝	2⅛	PlonTx .65e	3	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
50	17¼	Pittway 1b	14	14	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝+	⅛
21⅝	14	PlacDv 1.20	0	2	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
12⅛	3⅛	Plant Ind	23	12	9	8⅝	9	
14⅛	14	Planfm a.12	11	6	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
3	1⅛	Plaza Rlt In		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	PlyGem .51t	3	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Pneumo .80	4	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
2⅝	5-16	Poloron Pd		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5½	2½	Prairie Oil	7	1	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Pratt Rd .30	6	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
4⅞	2¼	PresRl A .32		1	2	2	2 —	¼
5	1⅝	PresRl B .32		13	2	1⅝	2 +	¼
6½	1⅝	Presley Cos		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	¼
16½	9⅝	Preston .70	7	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	PrpCT 1.13e	6	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	Pulte Hmes	25	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
19⅛	9	Putnam .40a	0	20	17½	17½	17½	
R								
7½	3⅛	Racon .20a	3	15	4½	4⅛	4⅝—	⅛
18⅛	7⅝	Ranchrs Ex	8	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
26⅛	11½	RangrO Can	28	15	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
5½	2⅝	Rath Pack		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18⅛	12⅝	RealEst 1.40	1	5	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
13⅝	9	RltRef 1.75e	7	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
2¼	⅝	Reeves Telc		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15-16	7-16	Rel Grp wt		8	½	½	½	
13⅝	7⅝	Rem Ar .80	7	25	12⅝	12⅝	12½—	⅛
25½	4⅝	ReschCtl .08		25	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
17⅛	5⅝	Resistflx .40	6	4	14	14	14	
3⅝	1½	ResrtsIntl A	2	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅛	1⅝	ResrtsIntl B	2	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2⅛	⅞	Rest Assoc		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
2¼	1	RET Inc Fd		12	1	1	1	
2	⅞	Rex Noreco		35	1	1	1	
3⅝	¾	Richton Inf	2	16	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
19⅛	8½	Riley Co	7	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
33⅛	18½	RioAlgm 1	12	57	28⅛	28	28⅛—	⅛
14⅞	4⅛	RisdonM .36	33	5	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
35⅝	19½	Robintech	4	8	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
10	6⅞	Rockway .88	5	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
6¼	3⅛	Rocor .05p	23	5	3⅝	3¼	3¼+	⅛
15⅛	7⅝	Rogers Corp	44	1	8	8	8	
4⅝	2¼	Roland Intl	6	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
37⅛	21½	Rowan .14b	4	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1½	RSC Indust	8	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Rusco Ind		4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
14⅛	7⅛	Rssell .72	4	5	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	Rst Cft .40	6	2	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
22⅝	11⅛	Ryan Ho .20	12	12	19⅛	19	19 +	⅛
3	⅞	Ryersn Hay	31	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
S								
†77½	3⅛	Sale .24t	6	12	13	12⅝	13	
20⅛	7⅛	Sabos .10e	12	55	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
8⅛	6⅝	San Carlos		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
11⅛	9½	SDle Gpf 1		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
33⅛	27½	San JW 2.40	7	4	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Sargent Ind	6	18	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
7⅛	3	Sandr L .20	7	11	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
7½	5⅛	Schant .68a	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
7⅝	1⅞	Schiller Ild	6	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	Scl Mgt .09e		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14½	13⅛	Scl Atlanta	13	3	14	14	14	
22⅝	13¼	Scopeln .25e	4	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
10⅛	6	Scrivner .50	3	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
15⅝	12	Scrry Rain		1	13½	13½	13½—	⅛
5	2⅛	Scalectr Cp	4	6	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
⅞	7-16	Seaport Cp		1	7-16	7-16	7-16—	1-16
2	⅜	Sec Mtg Inv		15	⅝	11-16	11-16	
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅞	9-16	Selig Asso		3	⅝	⅝	⅝—	1-16
16	7⅛	SeligLatz 1b	6	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅝	3⅛	Servisco .30	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Serve Corp	7	19	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1	Servotr .10r		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
7½	3⅝	SGL In .11r	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
2⅛	⅞	SG Sec .51e		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
3½	1⅝	Shaer Shoe	20	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	4⅛	Shawin .50b	8	2	7	7	7	
7⅛	2	ShearH .10e	3	7	5½	5½	5½	
6⅛	11-16	ShelfRes .06		17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
28⅞	14⅝	Shnandh Oil	14	36	22½	22	22⅛+	⅛
37⅛	14⅝	Shn O pf1.25		1	30	30	30 +	⅛
19⅝	8½	Sherwd Med	6	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1½	Shopwell In		1	1½	1½	1½	
3⅞	1⅝	ShiTr En		4	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Slerrcln .20	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
15⅛	7¼	Silcoln .40a	6	5	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
6	3⅝	Sigal .05e	5	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	SikesCp .02p		1	2½	2½	2½	
3⅝	2⅝	SlcoS .22b	9	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅝	1	Siplex Ind		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
6	⅞	Solitron .06		18	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
	4	Snder BDC	½		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6½	3⅝	Sorg Pa .10p		12	4	4	4	
12⅝	4⅝	Sondsn .48	57	21	12	11⅞	12	
104	89½	SCE pf8.96		4	94	94	94 +	1⅛
16⅛	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
14⅛	10⅛	SC 4.3pf 1.08		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
12⅛	10⅛	SC 4.0pf 1.02		2	11	11	11 +	⅛
61⅝	40	SoRoy .88b	9	7	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛—	⅛
8⅝	8	Sowest Airl	7	10	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3	SpeclyRest	6	1	5	5	5	
7⅝	3⅝	Spencr F .32	463	11	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Splantex .48	10	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	3	Std Metl .50t	5	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	StdMotA .42	6	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅛	1⅝	StdPac Corp	4	3	3	3	3 —	⅛
27	10⅛	StdShrs .40r		37	24	24	24 +	⅛
10⅝	8	Stange .10	22	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
10½	5⅝	StanAv .20e	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
11½	8½	StarSp .68a	4	7	11⅝	11½	11½	
23⅞	9½	StarrtHo .30	9	11	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
8⅝	⅝	STTSvL .40b	5	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
10⅞	3¼	Steelr .27e	2	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
16½	10⅝	Stepn Ch .52	6	12	11⅝	11½	11½	
8⅝	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	9	9	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
10⅝	5⅝	StrlW .05e	15	5	8	7⅝	7⅝	⅛
27	9	Sn Elec .60	8	4	18	17⅛	17⅛	
9⅛	6	SpFdSv .22	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Sp Srg Mf	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
2⅝	15-16	Ssghana		9	2⅛	2	2	
20⅛	9⅛	SW Ind .80	4	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Synaloy .05r	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
44⅝	28½	Syntex .48	14	178	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝+	⅛
24⅝	16⅛	Sysco Cp .28	9	2	21¼	21¼	21¼+	¼
4½	15-16	Syste Eng		16	3	2⅞	3	
T								
6¼	2⅝	Techcl Oper	5	5	3	3	3	
3	⅝	Techcl Tape	4	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅝	2⅛	TeleCo Cp	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
9⅞	6½	Teleflex .32t	16	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅝	1	Tenna Corp	15	12	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
9⅞	4⅝	TennFS .40e	7	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
16	5⅝	Teradyn Inc	22	4	10⅝	10½	10½—	½
16⅛	9⅝	TerraC .40e	3	10	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
11⅞	2⅝	TesoroPt wt		46	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
4½	2¼	Thorof Mkt		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅛	7¼	Thrift .30e	51	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
10⅞	3⅝	Tiffanyl .20	4	4	9⅛	9	9 +	¼
2½	3-16	TigerIntl wt		38	¼	3-16	3-16—	1-16
2⅝	½	Tolchin Inst	4	29	11-16	11-16	11-16+	1-16
9	4⅛	ToppsG .20	7	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	¼
10½	7⅛	Torin Cp .40	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
8⅛	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	6	7	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
16	8⅝	Total pf.70		2	10½	10½	10½	
7½	1⅝	Tracor Inc	13	16	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	¼
3⅛	2¼	Tubos Mex	4	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	
4	1½	Tuftco .10e	4	18	2⅝	2½	2½	
9⅞	2⅝	Turbodyne	16	12	8½	8¼	8¼—	¼
7¼	3⅝	TwinFair In	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
U								
4⅛	1⅝	UIP Cp .12	5	7	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
2¼	1⅛	UnimaxG pf		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
9¼	6⅝	UGasLtd .64	7	3	7	7	7 +	⅛
4⅛	2½	Un Invest		1	3	3	3	
5⅞	2⅛	Un Asbestos	9	6	4 9-16	4½	4½—	1-16
15-16	⅝	UnBrand wt		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	
2⅝	1½	Unit Foods	5	5	1½	1⅝	1½—	⅛
2	½	UnNat Corp		2	9-16	9-16	9-16—	1-16
⅝	⅛	Un Nat wt n		2	⅛	⅛	⅛—	1-16
7¼	3⅝	UnRltT .52e		15	5½	5	5	
5-16	⅛	UnRltT wt		15	3-16	3-16	3-16+	1-16
14⅛	3½	US Filtr .20	9	18	10⅛	10½	10½+	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	US LsgRl E		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
¾	⅜	US LsgR wt		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅝	1½	USNat Rsrc	2	14	3¼	3¼	3¼	
28⅛	14¼	US Redu .60	4	88	20½	19½	20¼+	⅝
13	5⅝	Unity Buy S	6	21	11¼	10⅞	11¼+	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	UnlvRs .05e	7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	3	UnlvRun .28	6	18	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Univ Sav .40	6	10	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	URS Corp	8	22	3½	3⅛	3½+	⅛
6½	34	UV Ind wt		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
V								
4	2⅝	Valspar .24	12	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7	4½	VanDorn .36	8	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
7¼	1⅛	Varo Inc	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
14⅞	5¼	VermtA .40b	8	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
4½	1⅞	Vernitron	5	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	7-16	Vertipil Inc		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅛	1⅝	Vesely Co	20	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Viatech Inc		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2½	⅞	Viking Genl	8	4	1	1	1 +	1-16
2⅝	⅞	Vikoa Inc		6	1	1	1	
9⅝	5⅞	Veplex .68	5	1	7½	7½	7½	
2⅝	1⅛	Vulcan .02e		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8	4⅝	Vulc Inc .30	3	2	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
W								
5⅝	2⅝	WebMg .10a	8	4	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
11⅛	4⅝	Wacknt .28a	9	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
10⅝	5	WagnrEl .48	9	55	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
18	13⅝	WalcoN .40b	5	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	WarC pfC.05		17	3⅛	3½	3½—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Weiman Co		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9	5⅝	Weld Tu Am	1	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
11⅝	7⅝	WestChP .40	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
11	3⅝	Westals Ptl	9	32	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	WstDcal .10	11	2	5	5	5	
8⅝	4⅝	Wstn Fin .10	4	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1½	⅝	WstPac I wt		41	⅝	⅝	⅝—	⅛
6⅛	3½	Whitaker .34	11	1	5	5	5 —	⅛
15⅝	13⅝	WhitingCp 1	6	7	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
3½	2½	WilsonBr .30	9	10	3	3	3	
5	2⅝	Wood Ind		3	3	3	3	
8¼	5	Work Wr .68	17	2	6½	6½	6½	
5⅝	1½	Wrather Cp		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
1 13-16	⅝	Wright Har	87	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
17½	7½	WUI Inc .60	6	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	WyleLab .24	5	13	3½	3⅛	3½	
11⅛	5	Wynnln .1e	4	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
12⅛	6½	WymBn .50	9	10	10½	10½	10½+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Wyomising	21	1	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
X								
22⅞	12⅝	Xonics Inc	28	3	17¼	17¼	17¼+	⅛
Y								
4⅝	1⅞	YooHoo .05e	9	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
Z								
7¼	4½	ZeroMfg .24	5	4	7½	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
4½	1⅝	Zimmr Hom		5	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoign table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in precedinr 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When disrtibued. wi—When issued nd—Nex day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cen or more has been paid he year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

IRAN

We are associated with a member company of Iran's leading diversified conglomerate, who are prepared to assist companies of substance and repute to establish and conduct business in Iran. They will act as CONSULTANTS AND/OR REPRESENTATIVES, and are prepared to consider joint venture projects.

Principals only should reply stating nature of business and providing bank reference to:

BROOK HUNT AND ASSOCIATES LIMITED,
Columbia House, 69, Aldwych, London, WC2B 4HH.

CHANNEL ISLANDS HOTEL

Major entertainment orientated Guernsey hotel for sale. £300,000 freehold. Exchange for U.K. assets considered.

BUSINESS LIAISON LIMITED

P.O. Box 158, Guernsey. Tel.: 0481-23215.

Europe's Business Message Center

ATTENTION BUSINESSMEN: Publish your Business Message in tomorrow's I.H.T. It will be read by 172,000 other businessmen in Europe, North Africa and the Mid East. Just telex us the text (telex Paris 280.509) before 11:00 a.m. and your ad will run the next day. We will bill you at U.S. $5.00 or local equivalent per line.

OFFICE SERVICES

OFFICE - SERVICE - LEASING in LIECHTENSTEIN

For an initial outlay of DM 85 per month we offer you this unique service:
—Your address in Vaduz/Principality of Liechtenstein (no P.O.B., nor c/o, but street name).
—Mail, telephone and telex service.
—Polyglot secretaries (English, German, French, Italian).
—Conference room.

Enquiries to: Helga Hausmann, Büro-Leasing, Schalunstr. 28, FL-9490 Vaduz. Tel.: 010 4175 24140. Telex: 77761.

YOUR OFFICE IN BRUSSELS

Prestige address, conveniently located.
—Mail, telephone & telex service;
—Formation, domiciliation and administration of companies;
—Office facilities, secretariat, autotyping, offset, photo telecopy translations into any language.
Highest quality personal service at lowest rates. Ask for brochure Dynamic Office Service, S.P.R.L. 4 Rue des Bégonias, 1170 Brussels. Tel.: 660.24.80. Tx.: 25387 AVVAL b

PARIS ADDRESS: Since 1957 I.S.P. provides mail forwarding. $25/month; telephone, telex, meeting rooms. 5 Rue d'Artois, Paris-8e. Tel.: 359.47.04.

PRESTIGE FURNISHED OFFICES for immediate occupation London W1. Telephone, telex, etc. Tel.: 01-734 7282.

MAIL/TELEX FROM $25/MONTH. BOX 43, 1211 GENEVA 14.

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR OFFICE IN BRUSSELS

European Office System S.A. Rue du Congrès 33, 1000 Brussels Tel.: 219 3434. Telex: 25327

Accommodations, mailbox, phone, address facilities, telex.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SEEK TO BUY IMMEDIATELY local currency notes in London, Paris, Madrid, Milan. Payment in Switzerland. Tel.: CH. 37245060/37311893.

AVAILABLE: Established woodworking plant with modern machinery, 40/50 workforce, in beautiful MAINE, suitable for furniture, cabinets, store fixtures, etc., seeks new owner looking for bargain investment. For details write: Postfach 120171, 53 Bonn 12, Germany.

SPANISH PYRENEES. AMERICAN seeks active or inactive associate. Absolutely magnificent property. A Shangri-la 2½ km. private stream, swimming pool, chalet, small seasonal business. Beautiful life style. Molino. Seneque (Huesca), Spain.

BROKERS WANTED. International Financial product. High commissions, prestige references, leads. Reply to: Manchester Cooke Ltd., 56 Wigmore Street, LONDON, W1. England.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

U.S. GOVERNMENT SURPLUS Spot bid sale IFB 50-6100, 10 and 11 December. Sale includes wheeled vehicles, trailers, cranes (crawler and truck mounted), tracked tractors (IHC and cat), rough terrain forklifts, generators, pumps, tracked concrete paving machines, graders, wheeled industrial tractors (clark and cat), conveyors, crane attachments, rock crushers, compressors, vehicle parts and accessories, material handling equipment. Bid deposit of 20 per cent required. Obtain catalogs from: Defense Property Disposal, Region Europe, D 62 Wiesbaden, Attn.: Dept. J.A., Postfach 2027, West Germany.

SWISS FIRM with capital seeks representation. Write to: P.O.B. 6140, CH-6901 Lugano.

COMMERCIAL PREMISES

SURESNES

Offers 12-month sub-let: offices, 120 sq.m. (entrance, 2 offices) independent telephone, possible use of telex & kitchen. Monthly rent: Fr. 4,400 + charges. Phone: 772.16.19 - 722.09.08.

YOUR OFFICE IN PARIS. Centraly located, Louvre area, all facilities available. Phones, answering service, mail box, interpreter, secretary, telex. Call: 508-86-50 or write: Société Vauvilliers, 8-10-12 Rue Vauvilliers, 75001 PARIS.

LONDON: Instant offices, short-long term. Tel.: 01 434 1687.

earn 11·5%

Convertible Bonds Offer

- opportunity for equity participation
- capital gains potential
- safety from collateral and guarantees
- over 11·5% p.a. paid quarterly
- confidential – easy to own
- no sales charges

To: MANCHESTER-COOKE LIMITED
The Merchant Brokers Exchange
56-60 Wigmore St London W1. England.

Please without obligation send me information about convertible bonds

Name________
Address________

E1157

(Banks and dealer enquiries welcome)

BE A NEW SUBSCRIBER and save up to 47% of the newsstand price (Depending on your country of residence.)

After the specific introductory period chosen, regular renewal rates will be applied.

These are the special rates after deduction of the introductory discount.

	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Abu Dhabi (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Aden (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Afghanistan (air)...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Africa, French speak. countries (air)...$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Africa, others (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air) ...$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Arabian Gulf (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Australia (air) ...$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Austria (air) ..Sch.	1,950.00	975.00	525.00
Belgium ......B.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Burma (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Canada (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air)...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air).D.Kr.	638.00	319.00	176.00
Ethiopia (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)...F.M.	376.00	188.00	105.00
France ......F.F.	412.00	206.00	112.00
Germany (air).D.M.	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain ....£	33.00	16.50	9.00
Greece (air) ....Dr.	3,112.00	1,556.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
India (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) ...$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) ...$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Israel (air) ...$	33.00	16.50	9.00
Ireland ......£	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy ......Lire	75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Khmer Rep. (air)..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air) ...$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) ...$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg ..L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) ...$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) ...$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands .....Fl.	284.00	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air).$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)..N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Persian Gulf (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Poland (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.)(air)$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)..Esc.	2,850.00	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air).$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
S. America (air)..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) ....Ptas.	6,600.00	3,300.00	1,818.00
Sri Lanka (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) ..S.Kr.	464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland ....S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) ...$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) ...$	171.00	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air) ...$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)..$	118.00	59.00	33.00

5-11-75

INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Please, send me the newspaper by mail for: ☐ 12 months, ☐ 6 months, ☐ 3 months. (Saving 25% of the regular subscription rate.)

NAME:________
ADDRESS:________

IMPORTANT: Payment must be enclosed with order to: IHT, 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 PARIS, CEDEX 08, FRANCE.

THIS OFFER FOR FIRST TIME SUBSCRIBERS ONLY

Offer valid until December 31, 1975

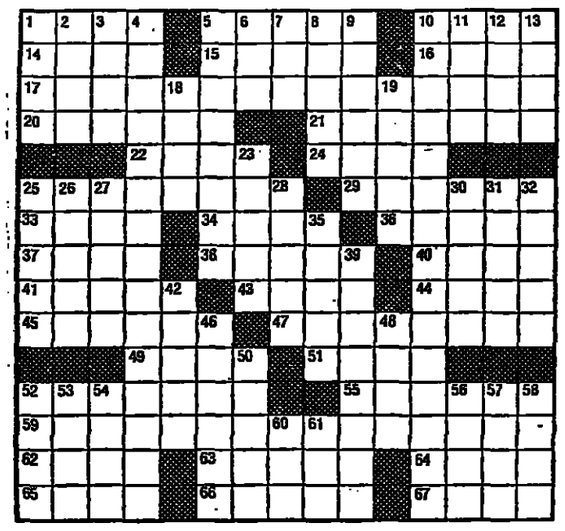
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Pilgrimage to Mecca
5 Debra
10 Russian peninsula
14 Mars: Prefix
15 Miss MacMahon
16 Trees of the Philippines
17 Hudsons
20 Emotional pang
21 Theatrical flops
22 "— of your business"
24 Silkworm
25 Skits
29 Group of nine
33 Hindu melody
34 Season
36 "There's nothing like —"
37 Sharing
38 Belle of West
40 Small bird
41 Aromatic ointments
43 Dirk
44 Rural rests
45 Coronets
47 Metal mold
49 — mundi
51 Irish tribe
52 Trailer's partner
55 Snow, in France
58 Nixons
62 Fairy-tale start
63 Unearthly
64 Debatable
65 Greenish blue
66 Like some fruit
67 Neighbor of Olympus

DOWN

1 Moss or William S.
2 In a line
3 Tenth: Prefix
4 Carsons
5 Pallor
6 Completely
7 Robert Burns word
8 Related maternally
9 Term
10 Douglases
11 Reed
12 Weblike
13 Requests
18 Mercury antiseptic
19 Yugoslav river
23 French political units
25 "Read the fine —"
26 Veranda, in Oahu
27 Marketplace
28 Viewpoint
30 — living (manage)
31 Catkin
32 Impenetrable
35 Places for trunks
39 Brought back memories
42 Yearly visitor
46 Disturbed the peace
48 Ode or sonnet
50 Directive
52 Turkey or fox
53 Russian hemp
54 Medieval brocade
56 Heavy silk fabric
57 Slaughter of Cards
58 Hayworth
60 Onassis
61 Never: Ger.



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Cloudy
ANKARA	13	55	Cloudy
ATHENS	19	66	Cloudy
BEIRUT	—	—	Unavailable
BELGRADE	7	45	Overcast
BERLIN	7	45	Overcast
BRUSSELS	11	52	Clear
BUDAPEST	9	48	Overcast
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	18	64	Clear
COPENHAGEN	11	52	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Clear
DUBLIN	11	52	Rain
EDINBURGH	12	54	Showers
FLORENCE	21	70	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	7	45	Overcast
GENEVA	11	52	Overcast
HELSINKI	7	45	Rain
ISTANBUL	15	59	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	16	61	Cloudy
LISBON	13	55	Overcast
LONDON	11	52	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	13	55	Fog
MADRID	17	63	Cloudy
MILAN	15	59	Cloudy
MONTREAL	13	55	Cloudy
MOSCOW	-5	23	Cloudy
MUNICH	9	48	Cloudy
NEW YORK	23	73	Sunny
NICE	19	66	Cloudy
OSLO	8	46	Cloudy
PARIS	10	50	Overcast
PRAGUE	9	48	Cloudy
ROME	21	70	Clear
SOFIA	8	46	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	9	48	Overcast
TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
TEL AVIV	26	79	Fair
TUNIS	14	57	Storm
VENICE	17	63	Cloudy
VIENNA	9	48	Overcast
WARSAW	8	46	Overcast
WASHINGTON	21	70	Cloudy
ZURICH	10	50	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

November 4, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund — $6.25
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd — $7.45
Austral Select — $2.85

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:

— (d) Baerbond — SF786.30
— (d) Conbar — $736
— (d) Grobar — SF575
— (d) Stockbar — SF239

(w) Browninvest — $12.74
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. — $10.61
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. — $4.39
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd. — $6.82

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int'l — $13.32
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. — $8.42
(d) Capital Reinvest — LF1,067
(d) Caribico Open-End — $87.95
(d) Citadel Fund — $2.82
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. — $633.33
(w) Convert Fd. Int. A Certs. — $7.35
(w) Convert Fd. Int. B Certs. — $11.10
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. — $8.21

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Canasec — SF512
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds — SF13.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l — SF67
(d) Energievalor — SF79
— (d) Ussec — SF627
— (d) Europavalor — SF122.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. — $4.01

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:

— (w) C.S. Income Fd — $7.68
(w) D.G.O. — $28.95
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) — $1.13
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l — $10.94
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd. — $11.13
(w) Europe Obligations — LF1,005

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra — DM22.60
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond — DM12.60

FIDELITY:

Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Trust — $50.26
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia — $6.42
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund — $14.49
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund — $22.28
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. — $8.30
(d) Fiducem — SF901
(w) First Intern'l Fd. — $115.97
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. — $14.61
(d) First Nat'l City Fund — $26.68
(d) First Security Ca. Fd. — $23.47
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. — $50.76
(w) Fleming Japan Fund — $22.04
(w) Fonselect Issue Fr. — SF1,747
(d) Formula Selection Fd. — SF13.17
(d) Fonditalia — $10.10
(d) Fund of Nations — $4.89
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) — $9.59
(w) Future Australia Fd. — Aus.$7.69

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Int'l Fund — $10.54
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. — $24.81
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund — $5.80
(w) Guardian Gr Fd. Int'l. — $7.14
(w) Hanssmann Holdgs NV. — $5.542
(i) H.O.I.T Hobet — $24.25
(d) Icofund — $9.27
(d) Interfix — SF293.05
(c) Interfund S.A. — $9.49
(w) Intermarket Fund — $99.89
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) — $23.17
(r) Int'l Securities Fund — $5.69
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd. S.A. — $37.70
(r) Invest. Atlantiques — $37.77
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund — $6.91
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. — $7.70
(r) Japan Growth Fund — $14.36
(d) Japan Selection Fund — $14.76
(w) Japan Pacific Fund — $13.37

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine East. Trust — $43.89
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund — $39.93
— (r) Jardine Selection NV. — $12.32
(d) KB Income Fund — LF1,536
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. — $10.12
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. P. — $17.59
(w) Leverage Cap Hold — $36.13

LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:

+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd. — SF391.50
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund — SF368.50
(w) Luxfund — $18.00
(d) Medioinnum Sel. Fund — $10.71
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund — $1.84
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund — $2.84
(w) N.A.M.P. — $82.76
(w) Nippon Fund — $35.39
(w) Nor Amer Inv. Fund — $5.82
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd. — $8.41
(r) Pegasus Intern'l — $7.14
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund — $20.30
(d) Renta Fund — LF1,827
(d) Renta Capital Fund — LF3,797
(d) Rentinvest — LF943
— (d) Safe Fund — $4.23
— (d) Safe Trust Fund — $9.35
(w) Samurai Portfolio — SF55.05

Share Realty N.V. — $14.20
Share International N.V. — $4.51

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) — $11.56

S.M.O FUNDS:

— (d) CSF Fund — SF22.95
— (d) Crossbow Fund — SF4.46
— (d) LT.F Fund N.V. — $6.89
(w) SMH Special Fund — DM92.80

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parfen Sw R. Est — SF1,533
— (r) Securswiss — SF—

(d) Soros Fund — $173.75
(w) Star Fund — $4.57

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor — SF42.75
— (d) Intervalor — SF62.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio — SF371.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. — SF190.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Sel-ct — SF50.75
— (d) Universal Fund — SF86.54
(w) Talent Global Fund — $7.84
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sec.) — $22.35
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. — $30.64
(w) Transmanile Fund — $17.67

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh — SF24
— (d) Bond Invest — SF72
— (d) Convert-Invest — SF75.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh — SF116.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh — SF90
— (d) Globinvest — SF93.50
— (d) Pacific Invest — SF70
— (d) Rometac-Invest — SF355
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh — SF240
— (d) Sima Swiss Br Fd — SF181

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlanticfonds — DM16.35
— (d) Europafonds — DM24.55
— (d) Unifonds — DM21.35
— (d) Unirenta — DM42.65
— (d) Unispecial I — DM53.25
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd — $2.84
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd — $11.58
(w) Western Growth Fd — $5.77
(w) Western Hedge Fund — $1,288.50
(w) West Proprietary N.V. — $1,427.05
(d) World Equity Grth Fd — $373.85
(w) Worldwide Securities — $33.73
(w) Worldwide Special — $3,505.11

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

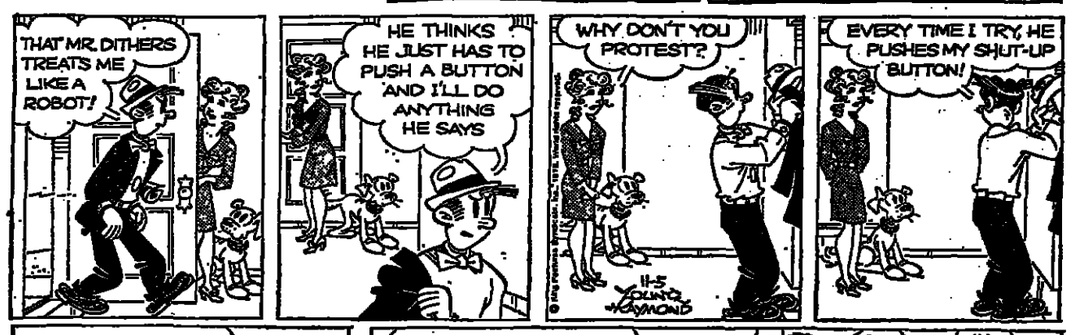
PEANUTS



B.C.



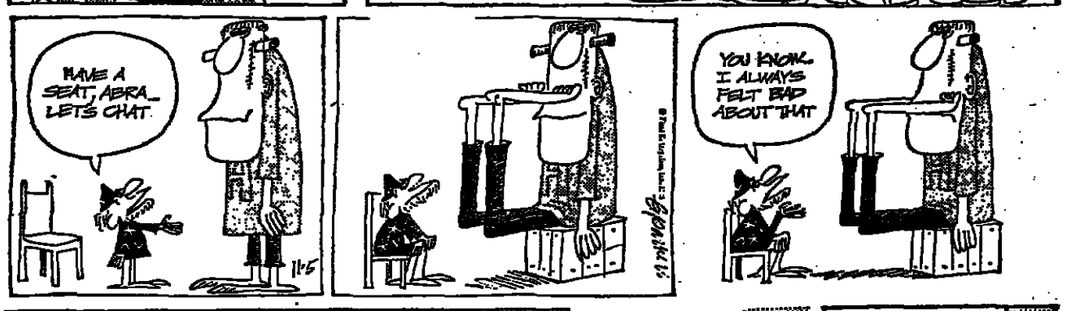
BLONDIE



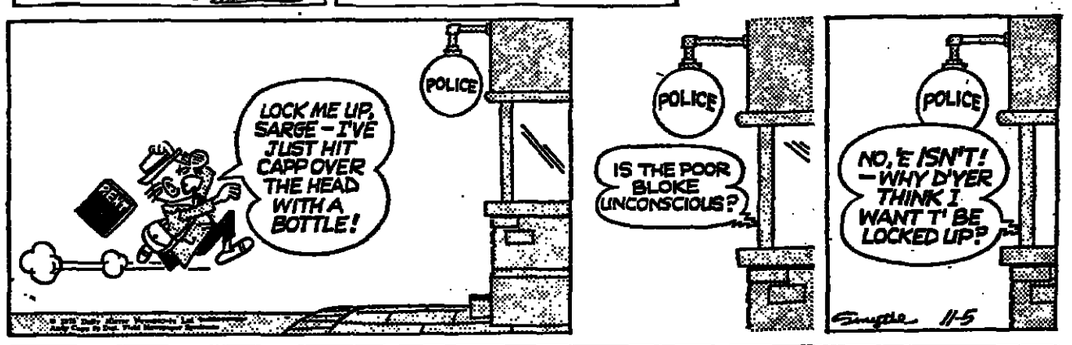
BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN, M.D.



RIP KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

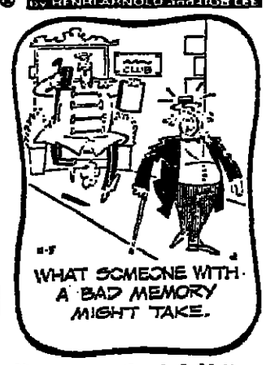
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SERCS

KOAWE

UNBEAT

TANGOU



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: KNELL ZOMBI NETHER JAUNTY
Answers: It's hard to drive the needle in — A THIMBLE

BOOKS

JR

By William Gaddis. Knopf. 725 pp. Cloth, $15. Paper, $

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WILLIAM GADDIS does drunks. Longwinded, funny, imaginative drunks. For pages and pages he does drunks. He also does public relations men, who speak compulsively of utilizing technological hardware to maximize ongoing benefits publicitywise.

For pages and pages, sometimes overdone wisewise. And he does business executives, corporate lawyers, captains of industry, stock market analysts, army generals, advertising consultants, and foundation promoters. And so Gaddis's "JR"—his second enormous novel and first to be published since 1955, when his complex and estimable "The Recognitions" first appeared—comes down upon us like a glacier from the north, pushing before it every cliché, scrap of jargon, and advertising slogan that has accumulated wherever loose talk has gathered these last 30 years.

It is not so much a book of words you read, it is more an environment of blabber you swim through—an environment so polluted with worn-out, cast-off, and nonbiodegradable language that nothing alive or original can survive in it. And yet, extraordinarily enough, a marvelously amusing plot can be discerned in the tumult of language.

To streamline the impossibly complex: One day a sixth-grade teacher in a Long Island, N.Y., school takes her social studies class to Wall Street, to purchase one share of common stock in a public corporation, so that the class can learn "what we mean by our share in America." One of her students, a grubby 12-year-old mail-order fanatic named J.R. Vansant, understands the lesson all too clearly.

Starting out in the world with a collection of financial pamphlets, the modest proceeds of a stockholders' suit he has instituted in the name of his class's single share, and an order of Navy surplus picnic forks, JR parlays some penny mining stocks and defaulted textile company bonds into a vast financial empire composed of natural resources, service and communications industries, cost-plus enterprises in the military-industrial complex, not to speak of forward-looking ventures such as transporting human beings via airwaves and freezing music in space. Operating out of pay telephone booths, with wadded filthy handkerchiefs to muffle his ungrammatical instructions, JR first rocks the financial establishment of America and then brings it crashing down when his position in pork-belly futures turns sour.

Meanwhile, the mills of publicity grind out the predictable fantasy. A magazine profiles JR as "A quiet, soft voiced rather modest man who looks out from a calm impassive face and beetling brows, with deep-set eyes that have such a startling clarity which makes them seem almost hypnotic. They have a blue-steel chill about them that suggests an austere indwellingness. But they can sparkle with an engaging warmth and the bulldog set of his jaw breaks in a boyish grin when asked about his youth . . ." A little child shall lead them . . . to financial and stylistic disaster.

Does such parody seem as obvious? It is no more obvious than I can assure you, than Gaddis's other satirical thrusts—at temporary education and its affair with technology ("If we are always . . . the first thing to go in an austerity budget," the principal of JR's school, is also a local bank president the misshapen offspring that was born when industry romanced education. (In one of the novel's crises, a child gets accidentally sealed inside an abstract sculpture in the town's new civic plaza); at the failure of communication in a culture that depends on communications; and at the language in all its contemporary corruptions.

On the other hand, the many intriguing themes and leitmotifs in "JR"—themes involving entropy and entropy; leitmotifs that begin with classical literature—a single hurried reading of which can possibly begin to untangle, are wildly surrealistic scenes that the most superficial reader cannot fail to find amusing, not the least of them being one in which two inebriated writers invent a board game called "Divorce," involving the figures from a cross-section of pages from The Morning Telegraph ("A figure bearing a name was swept to results at Pimlico"). "Things are in the saddle and ride mankind," mutters one of Gaddis's characters, recalling Emerson through a distant haze; rarely has the point been illustrated with such spectacular variety and inventiveness.

Still, the essential point of "JR" is to construct a new kind of nonsensical babble. Within the babble seems to develop a sense, Gaddis drives it home simply by going on and on. The trouble with this from a reader's point of view is that meaninglessness overwhelms meaning in the very experience of the novel. And what for a while seems exhilarating becomes stupefying in the long run. Can a book be critically sound if ultimately it stupefies? I suppose it can, but I approaches it with a certain reservation. So much for William Gaddis's "JR": It is exhilarating to a point, but I wouldn't recommend it to the tired business

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a critic for The New York T

Best Selle

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from 250 bookstores in 1 communities throughout the United Weeks are not necessarily

FICTION

This week	Last week	
1		Ragtime, by E.L. Doctorow.
2		Curtain, by Agatha Christie
3		Looking for Mr. Goodbar, by Judith Rossner
4		Humboldt's Gift, by Saul Bellow
5		Circus, by Alistair MacLean
6		Shogun, by James Clavell.
7		The Moneychangers, by Arthur Hailey
8		The Great Train Robbery, by Michael Crichton
9		The Eagle Has Landed, by Jack Higgins
10		The Greek Treasure, by Irving Stone

GENERAL

1		Sylvia Porter's Money Book, by Sylvia Porter
2		Winning Through Intimidation, by Robert J. Ringer
3		TM, by Harold H. Bloomfield, M.D., Michael Peter Cain and Dennis T. Jaffe
4		Total Fitness, by Laurence E. Morehouse and Leonard Gross
5		Bring on the Empty Horses, by David Niven
6		Power! by Michael Korda
7		Breach of Faith, by Theodore H. White
8		The Save Your Life Diet, by David Reuben, MD
9		The Great Railway Bazaar, by Paul Theroux
10		Money, by John Kenneth Galbraith

Solution to Previous Puzzle



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

In the diagramed deal both teams reached three no-trump but from opposite sides of the table, and this affected the result.

A precision bidding sequence was employed. The opening bid of one club promised 16 high-card points or more, and the subsequent bidding was natural. As clubs was the only suit that had not been bid naturally, the defenders led three rounds of clubs, thereby establishing a trick for the declarer.

West won the third trick with the club king and shifted to the heart ten. The queen lost to the king, East had to make a key play.

If he had made the obvious move of returning the heart jack, he would have subjected his partner to a squeeze after South took the heart ace and his black-suit winners.

East shifted to a spade, and South took his black-suit winners. He then had to guess in diamonds on the third round, and had little to guide him. He played for the jack to drop and the result was down one.

In the replay, North played three no-trump. In this case, diamonds was the unbid suit. East led the diamond eight.

This was won in the dummy. South in this case, and no entries were established. The declarer then eventually finessed in diamonds against the jack, relying on the club provided by the opening lead.

NORTH
♠ 5
♡ AQ754
◇ K1093
♣ 943

WEST	EAST
♠ J1084	♠ 962
♡ 103	♡ KJ962
◇ J752	◇ 84
♣ K85	♣ AQ6

SOUTH (D)
♠ AKQ73
♡ 8
◇ AQ6
♣ J1072

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♣	Pass	1 ♡	Pass
1 ♠	Pass	2 ◇	Pass
2 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West lead the club five.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الاصل

Harris Tosses 3 TD

Eagles Make It Simple For Rams to Triumph

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4 (UPI). —Quarterback James Harris threw for three touchdowns and the Rams' defense scored two others and set up a third as Los Angeles routed the Philadelphia Eagles, 42-3, last night in the National Football League game.

The Rams, now 6-1 and running away with the National Conference Western Division title, dominated the game after the first quarter and handed the Eagles their sixth loss in seven games.

Before leaving in the fourth quarter, Harris was 10-for-20 with three touchdowns and 207 yards. Two of his touchdown passes were to wide receiver Harold Jackson, a former Eagle, and the third to wide receiver Jack Snow.

The defense scored on a 76-yard touchdown romp on an interception by Isiah Robertson and a 20-yard run by linebacker Fred Dryer with a recovered fumble. Free safety Bill Simpson set up the Rams' first score in the first quarter with an interception.

The Rams, who had a 21-3 half-time lead, put the game out of reach in the third quarter. They took the kickoff and went 67 yards in eight plays, in a drive temporarily set back by two penalties. But then with third and 28 on the Eagles' 42, Harris passed down the middle to Snow for a touchdown and a 28-3 advantage.

Twenty-one seconds later, the Rams were on the board again when Larry Brooks sacked Ron Gabriel for the second time, the Eagles quarterback fumbled and the ball popped up into the arms of defensive right end Dryer; he galloped 20 yards for the TD.

Later, Eagles backup quarterback Mike Boryla came in and he had his troubles, too. He drove the Eagles to the Rams' 12 as the third quarter ended but on the first play of the fourth quarter, he lost 12 yards on a sack and then threw a pass which Robertson picked off for the final touchdown.

The Rams' first score came late on the first quarter after Simpson's interception of a Roman Gabriel pass at the Eagles' 40. He carried it to the 23 and five plays later former Heisman Trophy winner John Cappalletti plunged over from the one with 23 seconds left in the first quarter and Tom Dempsey added the extra point to make it 7-0.

The Rams struck quickly in the second quarter when Harris found Jackson along the sidelines for a 54-yard scoring play to make it 14-0.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
East						
Miami	6	1	0	.857	222	111
Buffalo	5	2	0	.714	215	155
Baltimore	3	4	0	.429	175	156
NY Jets	2	5	0	.286	152	214
New England	2	5	0	.286	93	142
Central						
Pittsburgh	6	1	0	.857	200	85
Cincinnati	6	1	0	.857	153	100
Houston	6	1	0	.857	158	79
Cleveland	0	7	0	.000	72	208
West						
Oakland	5	2	0	.714	155	114
Kansas City	3	4	0	.429	153	137
Denver	3	4	0	.429	129	187
San Diego	0	7	0	.000	61	161

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
East						
Washington	5	2	0	.714	190	103
Dallas	5	2	0	.714	165	121
St. Louis	5	2	0	.714	172	148
NY Giants	3	4	0	.429	122	160
Philadelphia	1	6	0	.143	109	185
Central						
Minnesota	7	0	0	1.000	192	96
Detroit	4	3	0	.571	138	139
Green Bay	1	5	0	.143	104	185
Chicago	1	6	0	.143	57	196
West						
Los Angeles	6	1	0	.857	169	78
San Francisco	2	5	0	.286	122	143
Atlanta	2	5	0	.286	93	116
New Orleans	2	5	0	.286	86	175

Monday's Result

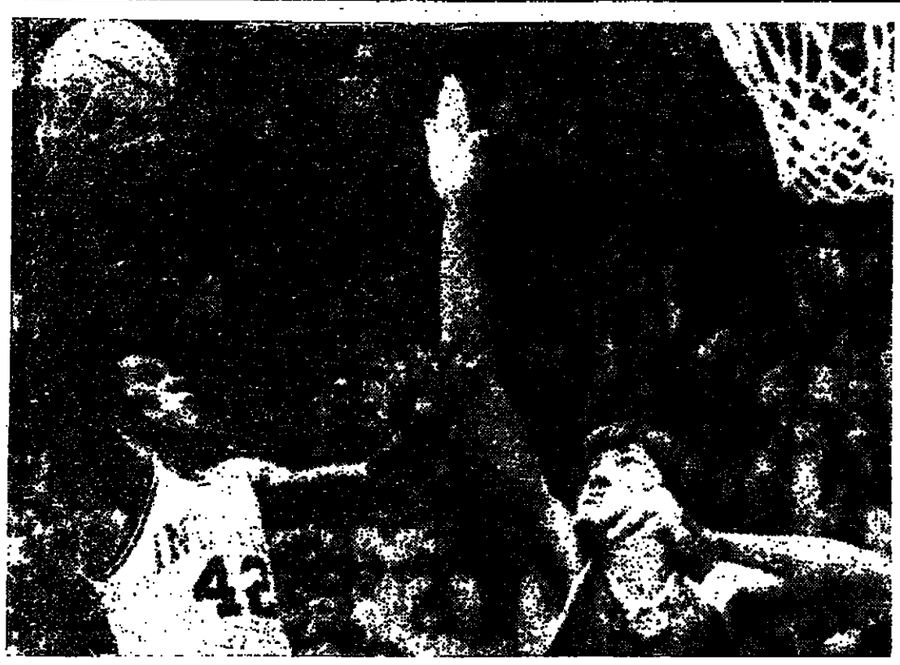
Los Angeles 42, Philadelphia 3.

Sunday's Games

Baltimore at Buffalo.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Cincinnati at Denver.
New York Jets at Miami.
New England at San Diego.
New Orleans at Oakland.
Houston at Pittsburgh.
Atlanta at Minnesota.
Green Bay at Chicago.
San Francisco at Los Angeles.
Washington at NY Giants.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Next Monday's Game

Kansas City at Dallas.





UPI.

Indiana's Scott May, 6 feet 7 inches, has to go high in upper photo to shoot ball over 7-2 Russian Anatoli Mishkine while in photo on upper right, Kansas City's Ed Gilbert goes low as he falls to ice over Washington's Bill Clement. In other NHL action, Boston's Don Marcotte, near boards, and California's Bob Girard collide and soon land on ice in photo on the right.

Indiana Is Unpleasant Stop On Russian Basketball Tour

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 4 (UPI). —Indiana's all-America Scott May scored 34 points to lead the Hoosiers to a 94-78 victory last night over the Russian national basketball team.

After a close first half that ended with the Hoosiers leading 48-42, the Big 10 champions bolted to a 28-point lead, 79-51, with 10 minutes to go. Coach Bobby Knight substituted freely during the second half, putting all 12 players in action. Even Quinn Buckner, who had suffered lower back spasms during practice, saw action.

May hit 13 of 15 from the field and eight of 10 from the free-throw line. Kent Benson added 12 points, Mark Haymore 11 and Tom Abernethy 10.

The Russian Olympic champions were led by Sergei Belov with 21 points—17 the first half. Ivan Edeshko and Alsan Sharmuhamedov each added 17.

Alexsandr Belov, who scored the winning basket in the Russians' upset victory over the United States in the 1972 Olympic final, fouled out early in the second half and did not score. When he left, Indiana was leading by nine points, 52-43, and in the next eight minutes, the Hoosiers raced to their 28-point lead.

A capacity crowd of 17,000 filled Market Square Arena For the exhibition game, the second in a series by the touring Soviet squad. The Russians lost their opener to Marquette.

World Cup Soccer Bid

BELGRADE, Nov. 4 (AP).—Yugoslavia will bid to become host of the 1990 World Cup soccer championships, the newspaper Politika has reported. It said Yugoslavia's soccer federation would submit the bid Nov. 8 to the international soccer federation.

Canadiens Defeat Sabres on Goals In Final Minutes

MONTREAL, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Yvon Lambert scored twice in the final four minutes last night to give the Montreal Canadiens a 3-2 victory over the Buffalo Sabres before a record Forum crowd of 19,027.

The victory pushed the Canadiens into a first-place tie with the Los Angeles Kings in the National Hockey League's Norris Division with 18 points. It was only the second loss for the Sabres, who lead the Adams Division by six points.

Both of Lambert's goals were set up by Doug Risebrough and Yvan Cournoyer as the Canadiens battled back to beat the Sabres for the first time in two seasons.

Lambert tied the score at 16:44 when his shot ricocheted into the Buffalo net off the stick of Sabres' goalie Gerry Desjardins. He scored his 10th goal and the game-winner at 17:57 with a 10-foot slap shot.

NHL Standings

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	9	1	2	20	63	27
NY Islanders	6	1	4	16	46	25
Atlanta	4	6	1	9	27	38
NY Rangers	4	7	1	9	31	49
Smythe Division						
Chicago	7	4	2	16	40	31
St. Louis	5	5	3	9	33	31
Vancouver	2	7	3	9	37	50
Kansas City	3	7	1	7	18	42
Minnesota	3	7	0	6	29	34
Norris Division						
Los Angeles	9	4	0	18	44	35
Montreal	3	2	2	18	59	25
Pittsburgh	4	4	1	9	25	41
Detroit	2	8	3	7	31	54
Washington	2	10	1	5	44	65
Adams Division						
Buffalo	8	2	1	19	61	29
Toronto	6	4	1	13	32	36
Boston	5	4	2	12	37	35
California	3	7	2	8	29	41

Monday's Game

Montreal 3, Buffalo 2 (Lambert 2, Roberts; Perreault, Richard).

Duran Defense Set

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Roberto Duran of Panama will defend his World Boxing Association lightweight title against Mexico's Leoncio Ortiz in Puerto Rico on Dec. 20, it has been announced here.

Cowboys' Staubach Atones for His Mistake

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT).—Crisp, clean Roger Staubach, a devout Catholic who has been described as "saintly," was in a confessional frame of mind yesterday in Dallas. The Cowboys' quarterback startled his teammates and himself when he threw elbows and fists at Pat Fischer, the Redskins' cornerback, at the wrong moment in the overtime game won by Washington, 30-24, on Sunday. He was caught and penalized 15 yards for a personal foul.

"It was the stupidest play of my life," Staubach told questioners. None disagreed.

Staubach was tackled by Chris Hanburger, the blitzing linebacker, as he threw a pass to Jean Fugett. The ball wobbled in flight and Ken Houston intercepted it, returning to midfield.

"Hanburger hit me just as I released the ball," said Staubach. "Fischer was really giving it to me on Houston's return. I kind of went into him and dove on him. I can recall all the way back to junior high school without getting a personal foul. I was frustrated, just so darn frustrated."

The penalty took the ball to the Dallas 35-yard line and the Redskins moved to the winning touchdown on a quarterback sneak by Bill Kilmer, the first time he had called such a play in about three years, he said.

The feisty little Fischer (5 feet 9 inches, 170 pounds) is a renowned provocator. Of the personal-foul penalty, he said, "That's usually the kind of thing you expect them to lay on me." He was grinning.

Tom Landry, the coach who idolizes the quarterback, defended Staubach as usual. "Roger played a splendid game," he said.

Speaking of fouls, the first three penalties for offensive holding in the Jets-Buffalo game were called on the Jets' Winston Hill and the Bills' Reggie McKenzie and Reuben Gant. The significance? The Dolphins, in a poll conducted by the Miami Herald last week, named those three to their "all-holders team," those most adept at holding opponents illegally.

NFL's Jets Are Too Slow For Star Back

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT). —With the New York Jets' purse strings tied by commissioner Pete Rozelle, Anthony Davis signed yesterday with the Toronto Argonauts of the Canadian Football League. He will start a five-year contract, worth $1 million, next season.

The New Yorkers were prohibited, with all other National Football League teams, from negotiating with any players from the defunct World Football League.

"The Jets told us they couldn't make an offer," said Michael Trope, Davis's lawyer, from Toronto by telephone. "They said they might be able to offer us a deal in January, but I didn't think it was fair to A.D. to wait until then. What if some hot-shot college player was available and A.D.'s value went down?"

Many outstanding college running backs are seniors this season. Davis, the former University of Southern California star, led the WFL in rushing and touchdowns in his first pro campaign.

Allez France Now Races to Breeding Duty

LAUREL, Md., Nov. 4 (Reuters).—The Washington, D.C., International suffered another blow yesterday when the mare Allez France was withdrawn from Saturday's $150,000 race at Laurel racecourse.

Trainer Angel Penna said in Los Angeles that Allez France, a winner of more than $1.3 million, would be retired for breeding as she hurt her leg while finishing last at Santa Anita, Calif., in the National Thoroughbred Championship.

Penna said Allez France, a Kentucky-bred daughter of Sea Bird and Priceless Gem, will go to Kentucky, where she will be mated next spring with Secretariat.

Owned by art dealer Daniel Wildenstein, Allez France had done all of her racing in Europe and had never run on a dirt track before the Santa Anita event.

Merckx Team 2d In Six-Day Race

GRENOBLE, Nov. 4 (Reuters). —Freddy Maertens of Belgium and Dutchman René Pijnen raced into the lead in the six-day bicycle race last night, 18 points ahead of Belgians Eddy Merckx and Patrick Sercu.

Maertens and Pijnen took the lead when the French team of Alain Van Lancker and Patrick Cluzeau, which has dominated much of the racing, lost ground on a fall.

Her defection was the fourth setback to the Washington International's plans to assemble a top-class field. The best two American entries, Forego and Wajima, were scratched earlier.

Also withdrawn were England's Record Run, because of poor recent form, and the Soviet Union's Elfastan, because of an injury in training.

Left-Field Wall In Fenway Park Receives a Cover

BOSTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—A six-foot-high padding, which will alter bounces off the "Green Monster," will gird Fenway Park's left and center field wall next spring, Boston Red Sox general manager Dick O'Connell said yesterday.

The two-inch-thick pad will start 1 1/2 feet up on the wall and rise to 7-1/2 feet all along the wall from the left field foul line to the 420-foot mark in right center. The remainder of the 37-foot high concrete wall already is in the process of being resurfaced with a metal alloy that will replace the present green tin covering.

The padding, which has been discussed for more than 30 years, will serve to protect outfielders from collision injuries.

"But it was planned long before Fred Lynn hit the wall in the (sixth game of the) World Series," said O'Connell. "We've been planning it since last summer along with other improvements. I'm sure it will change the bounce of balls hit off the wall but it's for the players' protection."

The U.S. entry now is Shady Character, who yesterday won the Knickerbocker at Belmont Park.

Ogden Mills Phipps offered Shady Character as a starter after Wajima's retirement left the International without a United States representative. Technically, Snow Knight is representing the United States, but the 4-year-old colt was bred in England and is owned by Canadians.

Six nations will be represented in the International in a field of nine horses.

The eight other horses remaining in the 12-furlong international race are: Dahlia, the 1973 Washington International winner; On My Way; Comtesse de Loir and Nobiliary, all representing France; Snow Knight, last year's Epsom Derby winner, who is owned by E.P. Taylor of Canada; West Germany's Star Appeal; Italy's Laomedonte, and Japan's Tsukisamu Homare.

Derby County Carries Lead In Soccer Into Enemy Land

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Nov. 4 (IHT).—Tomorrow is the last European club competition day of the year. When the second legs of the second round in the three tournaments end, the long winter hibernation sets in. The competitions resume next March.

In the European Cup tomorrow, Derby County takes a three-goal lead to the Bernabeu Stadium, where a crowd of 130,000 will be trying to roar it away. I don't think it will, though Real Madrid was unlucky to lose so heavily at Derby; they will probably have a much stronger team in this leg. Benito, pivot of the defense, and Santillana, that clever center-forward, were missing at Derby. That meant the fielding of a two-man attack, though the 37-year-old Amancio, with his wonderful burst of speed, and the tall, lanky Roberto Martinez, so very hard to dispossess, were a difficult duo.

Derby certainly is not as strong away as it is on the Baseball Ground, with its passionate claustrophobia. But it has a great deal of experience of European soccer now and, in Colin Todd, one of the finest all-round defenders in the world. Real will attack desperately from the first, which will allow scope for the marvelous running and passing of Archie Gemmill, and the beautifully hit long passes of Charlie George to turn and trouble the Madrid defense.

At Ibrox Park, Glasgow, another huge and clamorous crowd will try to spur Rangers to wipe out the 2-0 deficit they brought back from Saint Etienne. Unfortunately for the Scots, Saint Etienne doesn't scare easily. It is a team with morale as well as high skill, as it emphatically showed last season in its European Cup run to the semifinal. How well its young left half, Bathenay, is playing!

He scored a goal in his debut for France in Leipzig against East Germany; he got another late and potentially decisive one in the first leg against Rangers, and he is primarily a defensive player. Rangers will tackle ruthlessly, run hard after long balls, try to establish and exploit superiority in the air. Saint Etienne, like most teams, prefers to be at home in the second leg, but they've a better than even chance of survival.

I don't fancy the chances of Juventus, the Italian champions, though it is at home in Turin, after losing 2-0 to Borussia Mönchengladbach in Dusseldorf True, Juve is one of the pitifully few Italian teams which remember what attacking is. Unlike craven Milan, which disgraced itself by drawing, 0-0, in Ireland with the unknown part-time team of Athlone, in the Cupwinners' Cup.

The trouble for Juventus is that Borussia seems to be even more dangerous away in these European tournaments than it is in West Germany. Woe betide Juventus if it takes any risks with its *catenaccio*. Jupp Heynckes this year has scored a four and a three in major European competition. When Udo Lattek came to watch Juventus beat Fiorentina 4-2, he observed how slow the team was. Not fast enough, I would imagine, to catch Borussia.

The other West German contestants, Bayern Munich, have a goal leeway to make up against Malmo, at home. They won't, in their present form, find it easy. It seems most unlikely even if they should get the funds that they'll win the European Cup for a third year, though their chances in March, with Gerd Mueller and Uli Hoeness probably fit and fully operational would be substantially improved.

PSV Eindhoven, which collapsed against Dynamo Kiev (also among the European Cup favorites) in last year's Cupwinners' Cup, looks stronger this season. It was no mean feat to win away to the vigorous Poles. Roch Chorzow, and PSV should finish the job now. The opportunism of Ralf Edstroem and Van der Kuylen should get at least another two goals to add to the two they scored in Poland.

College Poll

(The United Press International board of Coaches top college football teams with won-lost records and first place votes in parentheses.)

		Points
1.	Ohio St. (8-0) (34)	408
2.	Oklahoma (8-0) (14)	366
3.	Nebraska (8-0) (4)	349
4.	Texas A-M (7-0)	244
5.	Alabama (7-1)	235
6.	Michigan (6-0-2)	188
7.	Texas (7-1)	167
8.	Penn St. (8-1)	154
9.	Southern Cal. (7-1)	95
10.	Florida (7-1)	79
11.	Arizona St. (8-0)	46
12.	San Diego St. (8-0)	1
13.	Notre Dame (6-2)	5
14.	Pittsburgh (6-2)	4
15.	Maryland (5-2-1)	1
	Arizona (6-1)	1
	California (5-3)	1

(Note: By agreement with the American Football Coaches, teams on probation by the NCAA are ineligible for top 20 and national championship consideration by the UPI Board of Coaches. Those teams on probation for the 1975 are: Mississippi State, MU, Long Beach State and Southwestern Louisiana.)

Swede Risberg Dies

The Last of the Infamous Black Sox Scandal

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT).—On the day the World Series moved from Boston to Cincinnati, a man named Charles August Risberg died in a convalescent home in Red Bluff, Calif. Death came on his 81st birthday, exactly 56 years and four days after the Cincinnati Reds won a World Series for the first time. Swede Risberg helped them win it. He was the shortstop on the Chicago White Sox, the losing team.

Risberg was the last survivor among the eight Chicago players —identified as "Black Sox" in all baseball literature composed since 1920—who were ruled out of the game for life for selling out the 1919 Series. In the eight games he batted .080 and made four errors, contributing somewhat more to the dump than some of his accomplices, somewhat less than others. More than Fred McMullin, for example, who went to bat twice as a pinch-batter and got one single. McMullin was a utility infielder nobody tried to bribe, but he overheard Chick Gandil, the ringleader, propositioning Risberg, and he declared himself in.

Of the others, Buck Weaver, the third baseman, received no payoff and played superbly, hitting .324, and although Shoeless Joe Jackson did get $6,000, he hit a tidy .375. The rest were in to their ears—Gandil, the big, tough first baseman, Eddie Cicotte and Lefty Williams, pitchers, and Happy Felsch, the centerfielder.

Risberg was a rangy six-footer out of San Francisco who had reached the big league at 22. He could cover half an acre, had sure hands and a powerful arm, and enjoyed hitting line drives. When the World Series opened he was approaching his 25th birthday.

After three seasons in the majors he was firmly established, and no stranger to chicanery. At least, a Chicago gambler named Monte Tennes, whose bets were high enough to qualify him as a "sportsman" in newspaper accounts, indicated as much to Charles Comiskey, the White Sox owner. Tennes told Comiskey that a St. Louis gambler named Joe Pesch had boasted to him that he had Risberg, Gandil and Felsch on his payroll at $200 a week. All they had to do was throw a game or so a week.

In "Eight Men Out," the definitive work on the scandal, Eliot Asinof reports that Tennes brought this information to Comiskey a few hours after Chicago's 9-1 defeat in the first game in Cincinnati. Asinof makes it clear that Comiskey preferred to see and hear no evil, and hoped the world would follow suit. The 1920 season was ending before he sent a telegram to eight players: "You and each of you are hereby notified of your indefinite suspension . . ."

The 1920 season had been something special. Except for Gandil, who had made noises like a holdout and then quietly dropped out of baseball, the Sox had all the players who had tyrannized the American League a year earlier. They had four pitchers winning more than 20 games each —Red Faber, 23; Williams, 22; Cicotte, 21, and Dickie Kerr, 21. Still they managed to finish two games behind Cleveland, and that stands today as a record for a team with four 20-game winners.

Asinof mentions two occasions in 1920 when the results stirred suspicion. Early in the year the Sox lost to Cleveland in the ninth inning. A dreadful throw by Risberg opened the door. At the end of August Chicago dropped three games in Boston. Eddie Collins, the honest second baseman, told Comiskey the games had been thrown. Comiskey thanked him and did nothing.

In January of 1920, when clubs were sending out new contracts, a news dispatch from San Francisco reported that Swede Risberg, dissatisfied with the terms Chicago had offered, had announced he was retiring from baseball to open a restaurant. He signed two days before the season opened. That fall, when the dirt came out and one player after another was telling his story, Joe Jackson said Risberg had warned him: "I'll kill you if you squawk."

"Swede," Shoeless Joe said, "is a hard guy." Unlike Jackson and Weaver, the Swede never claimed innocence or sought to clear his name. For a while he worked a dairy farm in Minnesota, then he wandered to northern California. He played a little semi-pro ball. He ran a tavern, and he died.

Leading Seeds Gain in Tennis

TOKYO, Nov. 4 (AP).—Manuel Orantes, Ken Rosewall, John Newcombe and Tony Roche, all top seeds, easily advanced today into the third round of the Japan Open tennis championship.

Top-seeded Orantes of Spain beat Russel Simpson of New Zealand, 6-0, 6-2; Australian Rosewall, the No. 2 seed, swept past American John Whitlinger, 6-1, 7-5; Newcombe, the defending champion and No. 3 seed, eliminated fellow-Australian Cliff Fletcher 6-3, 6-4. Fourth-seeded Roche, another Australian, beat West Germany's Jurgen Fassbender, who withdrew after falling behind 3-1 in the first set.

Raul Ramirez of Mexico, fifth-seeded, advanced with a 6-7, 6-1, 6-2 victory over Ernie Ewart of Australia.

Vilas Upset

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 4 (AP).—Graham Stillwell, 20-year-old former British Davis cup player, scored the first major upset in the $100,000 Stockholm Open yesterday with a 6-2, 6-2 victory over third-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina.

Vilas, who has virtually clinched his second straight overall Grand Prix victory, was well below his usual best as he lost in one hour to the unheralded Briton in his opening match of the tournament.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

IN ENGLISH:
GAUMONT CHAMPS-ELYSEES - HAUTEFEUILLE - GAUMONT RIVE-GAUCHE



WORLD FAMOUS
BAL DU MOULIN ROUGE
PLACE BLANCHE
FESTIVAL
Fantaisie de Rêve
MINIMUM PER PERSON TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
95F with 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
OR
147F Dinner suggestion and 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
DINNER-DANCE AT 8 p.m. THE SHOW AT 10 p.m.
RESERVATIONS : 606.00.19 et 78.02

WORLD FAMOUS
LIDO
Nightly at 10.30 p.m. and 0.45 a.m.
Two shows
GRAND JEU
MINIMUM PER PERSON TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
95F with 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
OR
147F Dinner suggestion and 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
DINNER-DANCE AT 8 p.m.
RESERV. 359.11.61 AND AGENCIES

Watch for this feature every
MONDAY WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY

CALAVADOS BAL 95-38 ELY 27-28
JOE TURNER LOS LATINOS
Snack Bar.Candlelight Dinners,Lunch
40 Av.P.-Ier-de-Serbie(c.Pl.George-V)
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT — Air cond.

Observer

Cheering Destruction

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—A man sat in a New York City court the other day and watched a judge set free an assortment of rogues, scoundrels and misdemeanants for lack of evidence. The police who had arrested them failed to show up. The city had fired them to cut expenses.



Baker

It was one of the early symptoms of the social breakdown President Ford has prescribed for New York as a means of teaching the city a lesson. Other omens of what is to come are already in evidence.

The state's program for middle and lower-income housing construction, half of it in the city, is coming to a halt. To cut expenses, of course.

A woman tells of a child coming home from school to report there are now 62 children in her class. It cuts expenses.

A flood-control project is stopped in Queens. Its aim was to end the constant flooding of middle-income homes in a low-lying neighborhood. They will go on being flooded. It cuts expenses.

Firehouses and libraries are being closed. It cuts expenses. Fares for subways and buses, the principal way working people in New York get to the job, have just been raised 43 per cent. It cuts expenses by cutting service, since fewer people now use the subways and buses.

* * *

None of these early signs of a city running down is catastrophic, of course, but then the bankruptcy which is to instruct New York in the evils of bad money management has not yet befallen.

One suspects that the extensive public support for the President's decision to go ahead with this lesson stems from the notion that the people doomed to absorb it are the infamous welfare chiselers and unemployed immigrants, who are widely presumed to be cunning parasites leeching the public treasury.

There is no other way to explain the general huzzah which greeted Ford's announcement that sinners—at least the New York variety—must suffer. Americans, being a generous people on the whole, although a bit churlish toward the impoverished, would certainly not exult in the prospect of suffering visited on children and working people.

Yet, as the early city breakdowns indicate, bankruptcy will not be reserved for the outcast classes. Working people are already losing their jobs. The construction industry is losing work. Children are losing education. Home owners are losing services and protection.

With bankruptcy, small investors will lose their savings, which may mean the end of retirement plans, the loss of a child's chance to go to college, perhaps thousands of silent little personal bankruptcies.

As the city contracts, businesses presumably will lose income and middle-income people presumably will be encouraged to move elsewhere, deepening the downward spiral.

* * *

Is this prospect really as exhilarating to America beyond the Hudson as the first flush of cheers for President Ford suggest? Surely not. Americans have poured hundreds of billions of dollars into altruistic adventures for the uplift of troubled aliens, many of them hopelessly poor, ignorant, shiftless, and, in Vietnam, resentful, on both sides of the globe.

It is unlikely to believe that a people so generous prefer to turn their back upon their own. And yet, President Ford's decision to sink New York appears to be as popular as any act he has committed since blasting the bejeebers out of the Cambodian Navy last summer.

It is usually easy for a president to bring out the worst in his people by playing to their delusions. By not explaining who in New York would have to endure the suffering he prescribed, this is what Mr. Ford has done.

He played with the public distaste for welfare chiselers, smooth bankers and devious politicians by suggesting that they were the ones who would pay in anguish for the bankruptcy. Not a word to the country that the agony would be borne equally by working people, children, small businessmen and middle-income householders.

It was an act of demagoguery by omission, hard to match with the President's celebrated reputation for openness, candor and decency. Instead of candor, he fed regional prejudices on red meat and, playing to the worst in his people, got them to applaud for the slow destruction of people like themselves. Not one of the presidency's nobler days.

Fire in Hamburg Guts Theatrical Storage House

HAMBURG, Nov. 4 (AP).—Flames gutted a theatrical storage house over the weekend, destroying costumes and scenery for nealy the entire repertoire of the Hamburg State Opera, according to a police report.

The fire, brought under control Saturday night, also destroyed most of the production materials for the city's two largest stages, the Deutsches Schauspielhaus and the Thalia Theater, police said, adding that the possibility of arson was under investigation.

Fifty-nine opera productions went up in the flames, causing damages estimated at 80 million marks—$32 million—and crippling the city's dramatic productions for the coming years, authorities said. Only the sets of four operas and six ballets were saved from the 500-meter-long building, which also houses workshops of the three stages.

Officials said 380 opera engagements through the summer of 1977 had been endangered by the fire and that 193 showings in the current season will be without sets and costumes.

The Life and Art of Tennessee Williams

By Mel Gussow

NEW YORK (NYT).—Tennessee Williams's "Memoirs," published this week by Doubleday & Co., was originally entitled "Flee, Flee, This Sad Hotel," a quotation from a poem by Anne Sexton. The author changed the title when he realized that "my life is as much a merry tavern as a sad hotel." "My God," he said, "I've gotten a lot of laughs out of life."

Williams was facing the publication of the book as he has the productions of each of his plays—with considerable trepidation, one might almost say stage fright.

The book includes a graphic accounting of his sex life and a somewhat more reticent exploration of his artistic life. "The emphasis," he said, "is too heavy on sexual things. It will offend a lot of people."

The publisher "was hoping I would write more about the plays," he said. Instead, "I even forgot one or two. I found it difficult to write about writing. Some people write about it. I just do it. I thought my plays exist for people to see. My life is more or less expressed in them." Art, for him, is "private."

Asked why he decided to write his memoirs at this point in his life, he said, "I wrote it when I felt very poor. I live beyond my means, and they offered me a $50,000 advance. And I thought I would be dead before the book came out."



The New York Times.

Tennessee Williams

Crossed Paths

In conversation he wandered between discussions of his life and his writing, and occasionally the two crossed paths. "Sexuality is a basic part of my nature," he said. "I never considered my homosexuality as anything to be disguised. Neither did I consider it a matter to be overemphasized. I consider it an accident of nature.

"My life was a series of little adventures unconsummated before I was 28. It was after I went to New Orleans that I selected homosexuality as a way of sexual life. Lucky for me, I made the decision." Then he edited his words: "The decision was made for me."

He admitted that the selection had led him in the early 1940s into a path of promiscuity. "Promiscuity is better than nothing," he said. "At the time I was writing 'Battle of Angels' and 'The Glass Menagerie.' It was a period of loneliness. Being a writer made it difficult to live with me for a long time. It would not be a pleasant experience."

He interrupted himself to say, "I'm not a sex maniac. I ain't! I like romanticism in sex. I insist on it. I can't enjoy it without romanticism."

One thing he underscored. "All my relationships with women are very, very important to me. The most stupid thing said about my writing is that my heroines are disguised transvestites. Absolutely and totally none of them are anything but women. It's true about my work, and it's true about Albee's in 'Virginia Woolf.' I understand women, and I can write about them.

Heroines Speak

"It's true my heroines often speak for me. That doesn't make them transvestites. Playwrights always have somebody speak for them. I think that more often I have used a woman rather than a man to articulate my feelings." Two exceptions, he said, were the character of Shannon in "The Night of the Iguana" and the hero of his latest play, "The Red Devil Battery Sign" (played in Boston by Anthony Quinn).

"It's bad criticism to say I can't put an authentic female character on stage," he continued. "A true faggot does not like my women. I do not have a faggot, a homosexual, a gay, audience. I write for an audience."

"Truly, I have two sides to my nature," he said. Then, considering what the heterosexual life would have given him, he said, "I could not operate freely as a writer having several wives and a family."

'I never considered my homosexuality as anything to be disguised. Neither did I consider it a matter to be overemphasized. I consider it an accident of nature.'

In his book, he writes, "An artist's sexual predilections or deviations are not usually pertinent to the value of his work," and then exempts Proust: "Only a homosexual could have written 'Remembrance of Things Past.'"

Asked if his homosexuality had influenced his writing, he said: "I think it matters, but I'm not sure. To ad lib an answer would be dangerous. Part two of my memoirs will deal very much with that problem." Savoring the question, he said, firmly, "One cannot exclude the important influence of sexuality."

Are the women in his plays based on women in his life?

"Oh my God, yes. In my early plays I created from my family—my sister, mother, my father's sister. Blanche is really my Aunt Belle. She was a Sunday-school teacher in the South. I have based Blanche on her personality—not on her life. She was the prototype of Blanche. She talked like Blanche—hysterically, with great eloquence.

"Aunt Belle was childless. She married someone much older. She died at 28. An infected wisdom tooth killed her. She taught me how to swim. I was 14, my sister 16, and I was afraid of water. She also brought me my first pair of long pants. My father never gave my mother enough money. Aunt Belle brought my sister beautiful dresses. My sister was so popular." A dreamy look came into his eyes, and he added wistfully, "The summer of 1926 was a wonderful summer."

Then, about the effect of his life on his art, he said, "I can only write about what I experience—intuitively or existentially."

His experiences led, in the late '40s and early '50s, to a tremendous outpouring of creativity. Almost every season he had a play on Broadway. But, he said, "something happened in 1955. I found myself unable to write. I can't live without writing."

In his book, he says that since 1955 he has "written usually under artificial stimulants aside from the true stimulant of my deep-rooted need to continue to write." Asked to elaborate, he said, "Martinis and barbiturates dissolved the block. They liberated my unconscious. You write from the unconscious—material stored."

He said that in the late '60s, "I think I wrote some of my best work, such as 'Kingdom of Earth' and 'Gnädiges Fräulein,' under shots of Dr. Max Jacobson," naming the physician who is appealing revocation of his license for administering amphetamines to his patients. In the "Memoirs" he is identified only as "Dr. Feel Good."

"He's a doctor of fascinating insight. I was under deep depression. He disarmed my anxiety . . ." What did he give him? "Speed, I do not doubt," he answered. "He should not have been debarred. He should be given an award."

A Blue Blaze

Describing his reaction to the shots, he said, "I would inject myself and shoot straight up from the bed to the typewriter. I would write like a blue blaze." The next day, "I would subject the writing to scrutiny." He said that he no longer takes the shots and added: "I'm not an addictive person. I'm very careful. I don't take grass or hard drugs. I take what the doctor tells me to take."

Despite a recent bout of flu—and his concern about his "Memoirs"—he seemed in excellent spirits at 61, clearly benefiting from the resurgence of interest in his work. The Roundabout Theater here has just revived "Summer and Smoke" ("It is not one of my best plays, but Miss Alma is one of my very best characters"). "The Glass Menagerie" is the next production at Circle in the Square Theater here. "Sweet Bird of Youth" is now playing at the Kennedy Center in Washington, "The Night of the Iguana" is scheduled for the Ahmanson Theater in Los Angeles.

But he was less concerned with the revivals than with "The Red Devil Battery Sign," which closed last summer after trying out in Boston. He has rewritten it and it is scheduled to open next month at the English-language theater in Vienna. Afterward, he hopes, it will be done here.

"David Merrick did me a great favor by closing it in Boston," he said, and then he needled the producer. "He would produce it if it were a sexual play with a woman's name in the title. He changed 'Kingdom of Earth' to 'Seven Descents of Myrtle.' 'Red Devil' is my first political play. I think it's one of my four best plays."

Asked what the three others were, he quickly named "A Streetcar Named Desire," "The Glass Menagerie" and "Camino Real." When he was reminded that he had once called "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" his favorite, he expanded the list, and added: "I think 'Red Devil' is my last long play for Broadway."

He grew contemplative about mortality. "If my work was done," he said, "I would go back to smoking opium." He remembered his previous adventure with the drug. "When I tried it, I did so without instruction. I did not know how much to dissolve in my tea. I took a massive overdose. If I ever go back to the Orient, I would try it with a pipe. When a man is old and dead with life, they give him opium. It's a good way to end."

Then he said, "I suspect that I will end my life as a woman," and smiled at his slip. He corrected himself, "with a woman." Asked if he had chosen his companion, he said that he had but that she did not know it. "People who care the most for me are women," he said. "Perhaps that's always been true."

PEOPLE: *111-Year-Old Immigrant Wants to 'Be American'*

Mricka Mrnacaj wants to be a U.S. citizen. Like any other immigrant, she must live in the United States five years before becoming eligible. She is 111. "I came here because I want to be with my sons and be American like them," she declared in New York, where her two sons, their wives and 10 grandchildren live. "There is no other country like this and I'm happy to be here." Mrs. Mrnacaj, her husband and seven of their 13 children left Albania for Yugoslavia when she was 95. When her husband died (aged 108), she decided to move to the United States. Immigration officials say that the only way that the wait can be waived is by an act of Congress.

* * *

Charlie Rich, the country and Western singer, and his wife Margaret Ann have decided to reconcile. Mrs. Rich has asked that her divorce petition, filed in a Memphis court, be withdrawn. They have been married 23 years and have four children.

* * *

Ballerina Nadezhda Pavlova and Bolshoi Ballet soloist Vyacheslav Gordeev, 27, are to be married Thursday, according to an announcement in Tass. Thursday is also the day that Miss Pavlova, 19, makes her debut as a soloist at the Bolshoi in "Giselle."



Nadezhda Pavlova

. . . marriage, debut

* * *

Madame Claude (Fernande Grudet), 52, whose call-girl operation was the fanciest in France in the 1960s, has been given a year's suspended sentence on charges of procuring. She was also fined 15,000 francs and deprived of her civil rights for three years.

* * *

Alice Paul, 90, the author of the original federal version of the Equal Rights Amendment, is nearly destitute. She is now recovering from a stroke at Altna Craig Nursing Home in Ridgefield, Conn. "We have to get just four more states," she told The New York Times the other day. "Then we would have the only constitution in the whole world where women will have both equality in voting, the equality in earning a living. But today women are still paid less than a man for the same work." A pioneer in the women's movement, Miss Paul is a lawyer with a doctorate in social work. For many years she headed the National Women's Party she helped found in 1917—she has been jailed numerous times for her activities. Because of her illness, Miss Paul's financial situation has gradually grown worse. Last week Ernestine Powell, a Columbus, Ohio, lawyer and a member of the National Women's Party, made an appeal on her behalf, saying that the party had deteriorated, in Miss Paul's absence.

* * *

British teen-agers, at least those who idolize the Bay City Rollers, are victims of a big-business plot to stupefy the masses, according to Sovietskaya Kultura, published in Moscow. The newspaper said that the Rollers, along with sadistic films and pornographic literature, were low-taste products of mass Western culture. But, said the newspaper, the official organ of the Soviet Culture Ministry, there is a difference between the Rollers and their precursors in the pop world (Beatles, Rolling Stones and many others, "none of whom lasted long") in that their managers had learned a lesson—"Rollermania is altogether different from the manias that have gone before. It is more long-lasting, more hysterical and maniacal." The group's music is "food for the mind imposed by big business and designed, like all drugs, to stupefy people."

* * *

Prince Philip wants tourists to walk in safety when they go to watch the changing of the guard at Buckingham Palace. At his suggestion, a special stoplight has been installed on Constitution Hill beside the palace. By pushing a button, pedestrians can stop traffic and cross the street to the palace in safety. The prince took the initiative after receiving letters complaining about car/pedestrian accidents outside the palace.

* * *

Singer Eddie Fisher, whose three previous marriages to Hollywood stars ended in divorce, has married former beauty queen Terry Richard, a spokesman said Saturday. The spokesman said the wedding took place Wednesday in Baja California. It was the first marriage for Miss Richard, 21, who was Miss Louisiana in the 1973 Miss World contest. Fisher, 47, was formerly married to actresses Debbie Reynolds, Elizabeth Taylor and Connie Stevens.

* * *

SICK LIST: Richard Burton has recovered from a bout with malaria, and he and his wife Elizabeth Taylor are about to end their month-long African safari, says an Associated Press dispatch from Victoria Falls, Rhodesia. Former world heavyweight boxing champion Jack Dempsey has been released from a New York hospital after a week's stay for a mild stroke.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, NOV. 5, 1975
ASC51BA | HMS53HH | TKM53MA
DES01CE | LAW02BR

MESSAGES, NOV. 4, 1975
CTS53CH | JRC53BA | RAC51AB
ERN53HB | JSM51AZ

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PATCHES, PATCHES, PATCHES. Embroidered in the U.S. Wholesale only. For military government, schools, boy scouts, flea markets. Eastern Emblem Mfg., Co., Box 628 H, Union City, New Jersey, 07087, U.S.A.

ZACK THOMPSON. American jazz dance cours. Debutants. Wanted large warehouse in 2nd arrondissement. Write: Zack Thompson, 5 Rue Gît-le-Cœur, Paris-6e.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS meets Mond., Wed., Thur., 8:30 p.m. & Sat. & Sun., 5 p.m. American Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay.

DELUGE DENT with H.R. 3211 Support. Write: Hon John Dent, c/o House Office Building, D.C.

PERSONALS

BARB D. Time is right to contact Roni and Sonia P.O. Box 6,139, Chicago 60680.

SHOPPING

DUTY-FREE SHOPPING at HOME! Shannon Airport. . . Where it all started. This duty-free shop has also a unique mail order catalogue packed with uppercrust merchandise at working class prices! See for yourself. Write to Mail Order Building, HTI, Shannon Airport, Ireland, enclosing $1.00 or equivalent (deductible from your first order).

SERVICES

TYPING: U.S. Electric Machine + Steno, at home. Paris: 637.22.58.

LUXURY SALON-sauna, massage. Tel.: London, 01-789 0088.

EDUCATION

COMPLETE IMMERSION, gracious living in comfortable French home in rural BURGUNDY to realistically learn French. French cooking and wines. Only adults up to 4 at a time. For information: J. Le Roux, 89640 Pailly par Sergines, France.

AUTOMOBILES

SELLING MERCEDES 280 SL Sedan, 1968, leather upholstery. Tel.: Paris, 504-62-38.

NEW RANGE Rover/Land Rover immediate delivery. Phone: Antwerp, Belgium, 31-42 39.

AUDI 100 LS, '72, 49,000 kms., excellent, $2,200. Paris: 870-76-65.

FERRARI RED 330. Box 206, Brescia. Call: 30-275-1776, Italy.

TAX-FREE CARS

BUY AND SELL all tax-free cars. Tel.: Paris, 204-11-86.

TAX-FREE CARS

A.I.C.I. TAX-FREE CARS. All European makes. European, Canadian and U.S. specs. The shortest delivery in Europe. R. Bonneels, 15, 1040-Brussels. Tel.: 219.30.63. Telex: Amicar 25734.

CAR SHIPPING

CARS — IMPEX are the shipping specialists. Household effects too. Quotations without obligation. IMPEX SHIPPING LTD., North Side Royal Victoria Dock, London E16. Tel.: 01-474-21-01. Telex: 897117.

TRANSCAR, 10 R. Pergolèse, Paris (16e). Tel.: 704.42.84/92.59. New York, 695 7061.

MOVING

ARTHUR PIERRE
THE PROFESSIONAL MOVERS
Phone: * Paris : 969.68.95. * Brussels: (02) 687.76.10. * Antwerp: (031) 41.68.60.

ALLIED VAN LINES INTERNATIONAL FRANKFURT/M. Call: Bernie Schaat, 0611-392325, or 392350, ims, 6 Frankfurt/M., Laerchenstr. 86, Germany.

ALLIED VAN LINES INT'L
DESBORDES makes moving easier. Call: Mr. McBain, 33 Bld. Henri-IV, Paris. 887.57.40, 272.30.58, 272.35.16.

BAGGAGE SHIPPING

S.T.V.M. Rue Pouchet, Paris-17e. Tel.: 627-02-77. Solves your "problems": baggage, car shipping, moving at good rates. THE MOST ANXIOUS TO PLEASE.

MOOR GENESTAL — LUGGAGE & CAR SYSTEM, LE HAVRE, B.P. 1409. Tel.: 42.53.11. Paris, 15 R. d'Argenteuil. Tel.: 260.20.55.

WHY PAY MORE? CARGO Int'l, 28 Ave. Opéra, Paris. — 742.58.36. (Also car shipping.)

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

HEALTH CENTRE
"El Bosque"
MALLORCA.
Cosmetic surgery: Face lifting, nasal remodelling, hair transplant, etc. Rejuvenation cures: Gerovital H3, slimming cures, physiotherapeutical treatments for rheumatism, arthritis, etc., for brochure write to: EL BOSQUE, Calle Mendez Nunez, Mallorca, Spain. Phone: 233048.

CHARTER A YACHT IN GREECE DIRECT from owner of a fleet. VALEF. A. Themistocleous 14, Piraeus. T.: 4529572. Tx.: 212000.

KENYA, Africa Safari Specialist, NILESTAR. London: 930 1895.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

The International Herald Tribune cannot vouch for the reliability of the low cost flights advertised below.

AIR CHARTER SERVICE AGCIS (Since 1949), 5 R. d'Artois, Paris-8e. 1 floor up — 523.02.15 & 523.02.16.

GUARANTEED CHARTERS C.F.S. INTERNATIONAL Damrak 37, Amsterdam. Telephone: 224414, 244142.

WHEN FLYING contact Miss Ingrid Wehr for low cost fares to U.S., Australia, Africa and Far East by scheduled carrier. Also selected destinations of Europe. Mayfair Travel (Airline Agent), 31-32 Haymarket, London, S.W.1. Tel.: 01-839 1681 (4 lines) Telex: 916167.

CHEAP FLIGHTS WORLDWIDE Flights to all destinations. Lowest fares guaranteed. Write or call: Milton Int'l Travel, 39 Manchester St., London, W.1. Tel.: 01 935 9185 (Airline Agents).

FLY ITSA, 87 Regent St., London, W.1. Tel.: 7342924, Rokin, 107 Amsterdam. Tel.: 25 60 66.

ISTC, 47 Bld. Bischoffsheim, Brussels, Belgium. Tel.: 218 4530.

ON WEDNESDAYS
All Classified Advertisements under the heading of "Business Opportunities," "Office Services" and "Commercial Premises" are on Page 11.
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
This feature is the Tribune's regular weekly "message center" where international businessmen talk with each other across Europe.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

STAYING IN PARIS?
FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED FIRST-CLASS APARTMENTS
Minimum rental, 1 month. Also flats & houses for sale. INTER URBIS, 1 Rue Mollien, Paris (8e). Tel.: 622.46.20, 924.00.75.

17th, COURCELLES
Luxurious double living, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, 2 baths, very nicely furnished. Fr. 4,000 net. Call: 280-20-42.

NEUILLY HOUSE GARDEN, high class. CHAMP-DE-MARS: 5 rms. 828.39.60, 874.00.26.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

15th, DUPLEX: Lovely furnished 2-room "pied-à-terre" with balcony, equipped kitchen, bath, phone. Fr. 1,600. Call: 387-23-59, mornings.

8th CLASS, hall, living, bedroom, study, phone, comfort, "style" furniture. Fr. 1,900. Tel.: 622-46-90.

32 AVE. MATIGNON: 50 sq.m., beautiful studio, kitchen, bath, phone. Price: Fr. 1,800. Today: 12:30-3:00.

CONCORDE, 5 R. Cambon, 260-38-89. Rooms, studios, private shower, phone. Daily/monthly rate.

8th, ST.-AUGUSTIN: Living, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, phone, modern. Fr. 1,500. Tel.: 766-55-77.

FONTENAY-AUX-BOIS: 5 minutes Métro, class, 5 rooms, all comfort, phone. Fr. 2,500 net. 222.07.62.

15th: Redone, lovely living + 1 bedroom, all comfort. Fr. 1,500 net. Tel.: 222-07-62.

16th, KLEBER: Double living, 2 bedrooms, well furnished, carpet-phone. Fr. 1,700. 723-59-51.

AVENUE OPERA: Luxurious studio, phone. Fr. 1,400. 704-21-28.

6th: My studio for single. Comfort, phone, beams. Tel.: 548-97-53.

TERNES: Salon, dining room, 3 bedrooms. Tel.: 722-06-63.

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

HOUSING PROBLEMS? Consult American Advisory Service. YOUR real-estate agent in Paris. 7 Avenue Grande-Armée. 727-43-29.

ST.-AUGUSTIN: 704-63-51.
7 rooms, 2 baths, maid's room. Fr. 4,000.
8 rooms, terrace, possibility professional use. Fr. 4,600.

ORANGERIE HISTORIC VIROFLAY Station. 8 rooms, beautiful garden, phone. Fr 4,000 net. Telephone: 522-68-12.

CHAMPS-ELYSEES: 130 sq.m. wonderful large 2 rooms, living, bath, fully equipped kitchen, phone, cellar. Fr. 2,000 + charges. See concierge 9 Rue d'Artois or Tel.: 924-26-83, morn.

BLD. ST.-GERMAIN: 150 sq.m. living 45 sq.m., 3 bedrooms, bath, kitchen, phone, balcony. Tel.: 073-98-15.

LOUVECIENNES: 200 sq.m., 7 rooms, equipped kitchen, garage, phone, garden. FREE Telephone: 073-98-15.

200 SQ.M. FLAT: 6th floor, Raynouard, 6-7 rooms, 2 baths, class & exceptional view, new condition. 870-42-63, before 10 a.m.

CONTRESCARPE: New building, large studio, all comfort, parking, sunny. Fr. 1,300. Tel.: 292-30-34.

JASMIN: Recent 5-room, apartment, 2 baths, 110 sq.m., garage. Fr. 3,000. Tel.: 754-70-60.

FRENCH PROVINCES

MENTON: Terrific sea view. $140. Tel.: Paris, 283-07-60, a.m.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

GREAT BRITAIN

CHISWICK, LONDON. Male to share flat. Own room, £15 a week + bills. Tel.: 01-995 6486, after 6 p.m. or write: Box 0700, I.H.T., 28 Great Queen Street, London, WC2.

EXECUTIVE SERVICE APARTMENTS available Central London. Prince Regent House, Carburton St., London, W1, England. Tel.: 01-637 0717.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

PARIS 16th, near Avenue Mozart: Luxurious apartment, top floor, 110 sq.m. + terrace, fitted out by architect/decorator, basement parking, cellar, phone, hall, private elevator. Price: U.S. $350,000.

PARIS, BOIS DE BOULOGNE, Lac St.-James: Very high class apartment, 200 sq.m., luxuriously fitted out. Basement, parking, cellar, 2 phone lines, U.S. $460,000.

COGEST, 80 Rue de Rennes, Paris (6e). Tel.: 222-78-41.

Face ILE SAINT-LOUIS
Vue imprenable sur Seine. Plein sud DUPLEX 120 M2 Liv., boiseries + 2 chbres, 2 bains, service + parking. Exclusivité FRANK ARTHUR — 924.07.69.

FACING NOTRE-DAME
ATTIC Living + small bedroom, equipped kitchen, bath, 2 windows, balcony. Southern exposure, newly redone. Fr. 169,000. Tel.: 277-75-68.

PLACE DES VOSGES
Splendid building, exceptional view, large reception with wood 110 SQ.M. panelling, bedroom, kitchen, bath. SAINT PIERRE. Tel.: 359-33-40.

TROCADERO
Immeuble récent, 7e étage. 72 m2 + 15 m2 TERRASSE. IMPECCABLE. Fr. 880,000. FRANK ARTHUR. Tel.: 924-07-69.

8th, ETOILE: 75 sq.m., very luxurious, new, living + bedroom, balcony. Tel.: 380-35-31.

PRIVATE, HERBLAY: House, 20 kms. Etoile, garden on Seine, heated swimming pool, living, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths. Fr. 550,000. Tel.: 520-40-34, 9 a.m.-3 p.m.

16th: Luxury studio, balcony, quiet, nice view, modern building, garage, phone, new decoration. Call owner: 870-08-47, mornings.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

FOR SALE, Mo MUETTE, Ave. Mozart: On greenery in high class building, 288 sq.m., 7 rooms including 3 receptions, lift, phone, maid's room. Professional use possible. For information and visits: "BATIMO," 84 Bld. des Batignolles, Paris-17e. 387-59-79.

MUETTE: Private penthouse 200 sq.m., luxury built with garden. Fr. 1,800,000. 723-57-01.

14th, NEAR WOODS: Luxury apartment, 90 sq.m., living, 2 bedrooms + patio + large terrace-garden. Tel.: 525-02-76.

ETOILE (Near FOCH): Owner sells beautiful 3 rooms, 85 sq.m., all equipped, 5th floor on yard, quiet, phone, lovely building, parking. 227.08.35 office hours.

FRENCH PROVINCES

SOUTH OF FRANCE: One hour drive from Avignon/Camargue beaches. Small 14/18th-century country house, spotless restoration. 2 towers. Huge vaulted cellar. Drawing room, library, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths/shower. 4 more possible. Central heating. Phone. 8,000 sq.m. park. Price: Fr. 800,000. Call: (66) 22 14 13 SERTU, 2 Pl. de l'Evêché, 30700 UZES.

IRELAND

BALTIMORE, West Cork, Ireland, family-type seaside hotel fully licensed, furnished. Centre tourist area. Potential development. 85 kms. Cork Airport. John Cross, Estate Agent, Baltimore, Co. Cork.

SPAIN

COSTA BRAVA: Luxurious villas plus land, 2-4 bedrooms, 1-2 bathrooms, 1/2 km. to beach, 1 km. to Golf Club. $39,000 to $49,000. Mr. Abelló, Ciudad de Balaguer 58, Barcelona. Tel.: (343) 2744295.

U.S.A.

ARIZONA
ARIZONA RANCHLAND
Owner liquidating 200 acres on a first-come first-serve basis. All or part at $200 per acre with easy terms. Best location. Free information. Box 3,565, Scottsdale, Ariz. 85257.

REAL ESTATE WANTED AND EXCHANGE

SWITZERLAND: Luxurious chalet or apartment for family of 6 in ski resort, last 3 weeks Dec. L. E. Paseka, P.O. Box 5,180, Joddah, Saudi Arabia.

WANT TO SHARE YOUR PARIS apartment? Call: American girl, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. at 524.44.04.

PERSONNEL WANTED

Large industrial company of construction equipment seeks for its Export and Sales department in Paris:
BILINGUAL SECRETARY
ENGLISH/FRENCH
English nationality preferred. She will participate in secretarial duties and will assume translation and typing of correspondence.
Write with detailed C.V., photo, and salary requirements to: M. FERON, SOLYVENT VENEC, 60 R. du Fbg.-Poissonnière, 75010 PARIS.
The selected candidates will be contacted within 8 days.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE
Major U.S. manufacturer of professional quality loudspeaker systems and receivers, amplifiers, etc., requires a sales representative to call on U.S. military PXs and Audio Clubs. Locations Wuerzburg/Nuernberg area. Knowledge of Hi-Fi required. Requires some travel. Expenses paid. Salary commensurate with experience, etc. Send resumé to: Box 690, I.H.T., 6 Frankfurt/Main, Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 43, Germany.

OPPORTUNITY
SECRETARY/BOOKKEEPER
Must have shorthand. Highest pay to personable attractive girl who wants a position that is more than just a job, with a dynamic new Canadian firm expanding to U.K. Languages preferred (but not essential). Telephone: 01-235 2868/7, Mr. Bailey, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

PRUDENTIAL
invites brokers to sell Life and Annuity business in key European markets to American civilians (non-military). Telephone: Germany 06121-48684.

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING and forwarding agents with branches throughout the United Kingdom, head office in London with world-wide facilities by sea, air and road, would like to hear from a person with existing connections able to introduce further traffic. Full time or commission basis. Write in full confidence: Box 11,493, Herald Tribune, Paris.

THREE FULLY QUALIFIED French language teachers required for 3-4 months, commencing mid-Nov., to teach senior executives on an individual basis. Call: Paris, 756-21-77, 10 am-6 pm.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MADRID requires mathematics teacher grades 7 through 12. Telephone: 2070641/42 or 43, ext. 6 from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

PERSONNEL WANTED

WELL ORGANIZED EXECUTIVE secretary for American publication, Paris. English mother tongue, with fluency in French and German. Shorthand required and interest in international relations helpful. To start Dec. 1. Good salary. Please send C.V. with all particulars to: Box 91,849, Herald, Paris.

LARGE COMPANY of insurance brokers, near Madeleine, seeks secretary, shorthand typist, perfectly bilingual English/French, salary in function of experience & competence, company restaurant & many advantages. Tel.: 506.72.00, ext. 203 (5-6 p.m.).

ENGLISH SPEAKING GIRLS wanted to work behind counter in decent Bar-Cafeteria Southern Spain beach. Social security included. Send photo: Enrique Ceballos Ruiz, Capitan Cortes 6, Rota, Cadiz, Spain.

PUBLISHING COMPANY seeks young men and women free to travel. Experience unnecessary, will train. Salary + commission. Apply: EURO-PUBLI SERVICE, 16 Rue Jean-Jacques-Rousseau, Paris-1er.

PARIS LANGUAGE SCHOOL seeks Mother tongue English teachers full & part time, Paris or provinces. Tel.: 525.03.40, or write: Société Nouvelle Interlangue, 33 Rue Raffet, Paris-16e.

LIBRARY ASSISTANT bilingual part-time afternoons, typing & some bookkeeping. Call: Mrs. Costa. Tel.: 359.01.60.

2 U.S. SALES PEOPLE for U.S. firm Paris. Leeds provided. Box 91,683, Herald, Paris.

GIRL FRIDAY: Part/full, inexperienced O.K. Paris 252.07.60.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Very experienced, male, British nationality, 52, with solid references in Paris, seeks position in Europe
FINANCIAL or ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGER
proven ability, reorganisation, serious personal & professional references of 1st order. Write: No 28,667, Contesse Publicité, 20 Av. Opéra, 75040 Paris, Cedex 01 who will forward.

ATTRACTIVE DUTCH GIRL, 18, fluent French, English, German, good typist, seeks int'l job in France or England. Write: J. HUVENEERS, 5 Rue Haute, HAMM, G.-D. of Luxembourg.

WRITER-EDITOR, experienced, travelled, native American speaking fluent French, some German, seeks work in Europe Box 11,494, Herald, Paris.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY bilingual seeks job. Box 799, Herald Tribune, Paris.

U.S. MALE, 24, B.A. Political Science, fluent French, work permit, seeks job. Paris 343.76.03.

BILINGUAL EXECUTIVE Secretary seeks 24 hours/week job. Free now. Box 810, I.H.T., Paris.

HOSTESS AND GUIDE in Geneva-London. Call: 31.81.94 in Geneva.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH AU-PAIRS, MUM'S HELPS, NANNIES AVAILABLE NOW. NASH PERSONNEL, 27 GRAND PARADE, BRIGHTON, U.K. TEL.: 64502.

MAURITIAN GIRL seeks part-time housework/babysitting in G.B. or U.S. family. Ms. Appavou, 2 Bld Pershing, 75017 Paris.

SPANISH GIRL, English-French, only mornings 4 hours. Babysitting, light housekeeping. Paris 227.84.82 (9-1 & 8:30 on).

AMERICAN BABYSITTER available. Tel.: Paris, 754-35-70.

HELP WANTED

FRENCH STUDENT, male or female, to live, study in U.S.A. with American family in San Diego for 1 year, help with household chores. Send C.V., photo, references: 11 Cresta Way, Chula Vista, Calif. 92010, U.S.A.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

HELP WANTED

GOVERNESS: Fluent French & English. Young lady, lively personality with experience. To supervise 2 boys, 15 & 12, living with their father in high-ranking Iranian family in Tehran. Maximum age 35, comfortable living, high salary offered. Contact: Box 91,577, Herald, Paris.

EUROPEAN LADY: Impeccable housekeeper, excellent [illegible] taste, personality, to establish new home in sun & care for retired int'l executive accustomed best. Write: Box 800, Herald, Paris.

TRAINED NANNY needed for 2 boys aged 4 & 2 and new baby. English speaking, in English diplomat's family. Excellent wages. Daily help kept. Tel.: Paris 705.49.14.

HANDYMAN CONCIERGE, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Call: Paris [illegible].

PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD OR ENTER YOUR SUBSCRIPTION
at our office nearest you

AUSTRIA: Mr. McKim White, Benkgasse-8, Rm. 215, Vienna 1. (Tel.: 63-84-06.)
BELGIUM: Mr. Bill Flannerty, 23 Ave. de la Toison-d'Or, Bte 12, 1060 Brussels (Tel.: 427-34-42.)
BRITISH ISLES, SCANDINAVIA: Contact: Paris Office for subscriptions. For advertising only contact: Susan Cullen, I.H.T., 28 Great Queen Street, London, WC2. (Tel.: 242 6593. Telex: 262.009)
GERMANY: Contact: Paris Office for subscriptions. For advertising only contact: Miss Caspari, I.H.T., Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse 43, Frankfurt/M. (Tel.: 28 36 7. Telex: 416721, IHT D.)
GREECE, TURKEY: Mr. Jean-Claude Rennesson, Pindarou 26, Athens. (Tel.: 618-397.)
ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrotta, 55 Via della Mercede, 00187 Rome. (Tel.: 679 34.37.)
MIDDLE EAST: (Not Iran, Gulf States). Mr. Rebeck Shaheen, P.O. Box 155,178, BEIRUT, Lebanon (send all mail to Paris office during continued postal difficulties) Tel.: Beirut, office: 344.627, home: 303.844. Telex: 7680
MOROCCO: Mr. R.A. Siegel, 2 Rue Murdoch, Casablanca. (Tel.: 27.26.83 or 28.08.94.)
NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Tamming, Den Brielstraat 12, Amsterdam 1075. (Tel.: 020-28585. Telex: 18441.)
PORTUGAL: Mrs. Rita Ambar, 32 Rua das Janelas Verdes, Lisbon. (Tel.: 672793 & 662544.)
SOUTH AFRICA: Mr. Charles H. Smith, 701 Pan African House, 77 Troye St., Johannesburg 2001, South Africa. (Tel.: 228717. Telex: 8 [illegible])
SPAIN: Mr. Rafael G. Pelicós, Plaza Conde del Valle de Suchil, 2-2º, Madrid 15. (Tel.: 447.44.00)
SWITZERLAND: Mr. Marshall Walter, Chemin des Bluets 5, 1012 Lausanne. Tel.: 021-283071.
U.S.A.: Mr. Frank Tortorella International Herald Tribune 444 Madison Ave., New York 10022. (Tel.: (212) 752-38-90.)
FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES: 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris, Cedex 08. (Tel.: 225-28-90, Telex: 29307.)

* Classified Ads * Subscriptions * Renewals

PROMPT AND EFFICIENT SERVICE IF YOU PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD BY MAIL

Send this coupon to the nearest I.H.T. office together with text of your ad. You will be advised by return mail of exact cost of your ad in your local currency. For your guidance the basic rate is U.S. $4.95 per line, there are 30 letters, signs or spaces per line. Minimum space: 2 lines.

Name: ....

Address: ....